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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Ministers Deny Disaster God

France Quiets for Doumergue

Kidnapers Free E. G. Bremer

Britain Disarms or Rearms

Roosevelt May Cut Interest

Japan Punishes Throne Slur

CHICAGO'S 1039 Protestant ministers do not wish children to believe God sends earthquakes and disasters to punish people for their sins. Northwestern University's questionnaire also shows 19 per cent of those replying believe God keeps a record of one's bad deeds in a big book; 74 per cent say no. About 67 per cent believe God spent millions of years making the world. 15 per cent that He did not. Some 72 per cent believe Jesus was God; 26 per cent say no; the rest are uncertain. Sixty-nine per cent deny the existence of hell, 31 per cent the existence of heaven. Ninety-eight per cent believe God speaks through good men and good women today. A frank 1 per cent have failed to find the efficacy of prayer—Are they the honest ones who admit that prayer without understanding is simply sound?

¶ France's crisis passes for the moment as Paris, delirious with joy, greets former President Gaston Doumergue come to form a National Union Government. Doumergue, most completely trusted Frenchman, calls to the Cabinet a dozen former premiers and leaders, including Herriot, Tardieu, Laval and Chautemps. He favors dissolving the Chamber and revising the Constitution to strengthen the executive power and curtail Parliament. He means to reform morally and organically the Republican régime—If the war veterans stand by him as expected, Doumergue can save France.

¶ St. Paul sees Edward G. Bremer, wealthy young banker, return home unharmed after being held 23 days by kidnapers who demanded $200,000. He was released on the road near Rochester, Minn., 85 miles away, by three men in a sedan. Apparently the ransom was paid. Police held off at the urgent request of the family. The Department of Justice begins at once its most relentless man-hunt—The Department knows its record will never be clear until it has brought these cool arch criminals to book.

¶ Boston is instructed by the New England Tel. & Tel. Co. how to proceed in adduction cases. A telephone call to National 7117, Washington, D. C., day or night, will bring all the machinery of the Department of Justice into the affair. Local police should be able to advise where to turn and what to do, but the Washington office reaches its long arm into every state in kidnap cases—And kidnapers properly fear Department of Justice agents above all else.

¶ Britain, with MacDonald's Government trying desperately to bring about a disarmament convention, hears Right Wing Conservatives demand immediate rearmament. Parliament hears Winston Churchill insist on large scale rearming. Sir Edward Grigg, sympathetic to disarmament, declares Britain's present weakness contrary to its best interests. Stanley Baldwin describes the disarming effort as a last attempt—Nations that won't join Britain in disarming today may have to join it in an arms race tomorrow.

¶ President Roosevelt wishes to pare down all interest rates as an aid in regaining prosperity. He would ease the overhanging load of debt for Americans and foreigners alike. Nations that propose to pay no principal on war debts won't be much concerned with the interest, but on private debts owed in the United States the case is different. Cutting down the rate on all farm mortgages is in the President's plan—Ease the load so the load can move, says he.

¶ Austria finds the provinces of Styria, Burgenland and Upper Austria joining Tyrol in the strange Heimwehr Fascist "revolution." The young mountaineers of the Heimwehr declare they are out "to make order in our Austria." They declare they will stay in formation until Chancellor Dollfuss dismisses all disloyal judges, public officials and professors. In Vienna helmeted police with bayonets fixed occupy Socialist centers in the drive against Nazis. In Budapest Dollfuss says no changes need be expected in Austria—But the home evidence is not so assuring.

¶ Japan sees Baron Kumakichi Nakajima forced to resign as Minister of Commerce and Industry over a magazine article written 10 years ago. In the article Baron Nakajima said Shogun Ashikaga, who in 1337 dethroned Emperor Godaigo and enthroned his own candidate, was not a traitor, but another Oliver Cromwell. Recently the Baron's enemies republished the article and declared he was condoning treachery to the throne. He apologized to Parliament and said he has changed his opinion, but he is forced to resign—The most stable thing in Japan is reverence for the ruling house.

Roosevelt Approves Voiding Of Contracts for Air Mail As Result of Senate Hearing

Postmaster-General Takes Drastic Action as Officials Prepare for Quizzing on Friday, and Senators Piece Together Torn Documents

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Cancellation of several important air mail contracts by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, with approval by President Roosevelt, loomed today as the first concrete and constructive result of the week's historic mobilization against graft.

Meanwhile, charges before a federal grand jury against the ring which tried to juggle the $10,000,000 War Department motorization contracts, and accusations of graft in manufacture of military airplanes, piled up.

A new angle came in as Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced housecleaning and probationary action toward lawyers accepted to practice before the Treasury—which, in most cases, means income tax appeals.

This thriving trade—34,000 lawyers have been accepted since Feb. 15, 1921, to the practice—has long been recognized as one of the most lucrative but shady forms of activity before the Federal Government. Of course many honest lawyers perform honorable functions in practice before the Treasury, but in their number is a large group whom Secretary Morgenthau hopes to weed out.

Today the battle on graft can again be followed in four sectors. First is the army motorization scandal, second the charges against aircraft supplied the Government, third the air mail contract abuses with their probable cancellation, and fourth the drive against unscrupulous treasury lawyers.

At further hearings this morning, charges before the Federal Grand Jury accumulated against the trio of individuals—now increased to a quartet—who are alleged to have formed a pool to distribute the army's $10,000,000 motorization purchases among a paying group of manufacturers, and, incidentally, accept a fat "underwriting fee" for themselves.

The newcomer is a former aviation officer of the army, now connected with the National Guard. The other three are a New Yorker on Monday barred from any further dealings with the War Department, and two mid-Westerners

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Bremer Is Freed Unhurt; Returns To St. Paul Home

Ransom Reported Paid but No Sum Named—Police Intensify Man Hunt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Department of Justice officials indicated today that the search for the abductors of Mr. Edward G. Bremer, wealthy St. Paul banker, would be intensified now that he has been returned alive.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker, was at home today after being freed about 8 o'clock last night by the kidnap gang which had held him 23 days for $200,000 ransom.

His captors, who numbered six or seven, close friends of the family said, released him uninjured near Rochester, Minn., 85 miles south of here. He was turned loose by three men in a small sedan, they said.

It was said that a ransom had been paid, but no amount was stated, although reports had it that the full amount was paid in unmarked $5 and $10 bills.

Mr. Adolph Bremer, father of the abducted man, issued the following statement of thanks:

"I greatly appreciate the personal interest of the President and the Governor and the splendid coöperation given by the press and the radio.

"The city, state and federal law-enforcing authorities have been most kind in their efforts and offers of assistance. Above all, I will never forget their humane willingness to stand by when my pleas convinced them that Edward's life was in serious jeopardy.

"No sacrifice has been too great for my brother Otto, Walter Magee, Clarence Newcomb and others who at great risk have done their part.

"It is my earnest prayer that other fathers and mothers will be spared the agony of a similar ordeal."

The abducted banker, friends said, took a bus from Rochester to St. Paul, then went to his father's home in a taxicab. Friends said his eyes had been taped during the 23 days of his imprisonment. First announcement of his release was made by Mr. Werner Hanni, chief of the Department of Justice office.

As soon as Mr. Bremer returned home, Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, Inspector of Detectives Charles Tierney, and Detective Tom Brown of the St. Paul police department rushed to the Adolph Bremer home. They, with federal investigators, immediately began questioning the banker. No one else was permitted to enter the yard, guarded by police and federal operatives.

Layman Declares Roman Catholics Back Amendment

Cardinal O'Connell's Stand on Child Labor Denied as Majority View

One of the most effective jolts so far received by the opponents of the Child Labor Amendment in Massachusetts was administered today by Mr. John J. Cummins, former member of the Legislature and layman of the Roman Catholic Church, who declared that the majority of Roman Catholics in the State are in favor of the amendment.

This startling declaration, if true, would cut the ground out from under the opponents of the measure, who have consistently presented the vast membership of the Roman Catholic Church in the State as unalterably opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Cummings repudiated the testimony of the Rev. Jones I. Corrigan who yesterday registered the opposition of the Roman Catholic laity in the State to the amendment.

Testifying before the committee on constitutional law, Mr. Cummings said the Roman Catholic laymen take their religion and their morals from the church, but not their economic viewpoints. He added that he had never heard of a prominent Roman Catholic church-

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Picturesque Setting for Austria's New Uprising

Lower Left: By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Left: Underwood. Right: Keystone.

Beneath Tyrol's Primeval Peaks

Upper Left—Group of Tyrolean Heimwehr, Including Prince von Starhemberg, Smiling Youthful Leader, Second From Left. Right—Busy Street in Innsbruck, Capital of the Tyrol, With Snow-Clad Range Towering in Background. Map of Austria Shows in Black the Four Provinces Which Have Organized Their Own Form of Home Rule Régime.

Hopes for Great U. S. Airship Lines Revived by Navy

Department Ready to Cooperate in PWA Program of Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Renewed hopes for the eventual use of giant American-built airships in commercial aviation rose today as it became known that the Navy Department is engaged in negotiations in two directions involving its expert assistance in building ships and training private crews.

An exchange of letters between Mr. Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, revealed that the navy is prepared to coöperate in a program of airship construction if PWA funds are allocated for such pur-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Three Austrian Provinces Join 'Chocolate Soldier Revolution'

Socialist Centers in Vienna Taken Over by Loyal Police and Soldiers

VIENNA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Steel-helmeted police, with bayonets fixed, occupied Socialist centers in Vienna today as the Austrian Government's drive against National Socialists and Socialists entered a new phase.

Soldiers joined the Vienna police in taking over a number of such buildings, including that in which the Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung is published. The newspaper building was heavily guarded. An Associated Press man who attempted to enter was told he might if he desired, but that no one was being permitted to leave.

Later, army lorries with troops began throwing cordons around the whole district in which Socialist activities are centered, to forestall possible Socialist reprisals.

The idea behind this new turn of events is to defeat the National Socialist political movement in Austria by demonstrating that Marxism can be "exterminated" without the help of the National Socialists.

Apparently these developments justified at least in part fears voiced by Socialist leaders yesterday when Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss departed for Budapest, leaving Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey in charge.

Major Fey also is a leader in the Fascist Heimwehr (Home Guard), and this led Socialists to become apprehensive that attempts might be made to repeat in Vienna a coup by which Fascists seized control of the Tyrol.

Several other provincial sections of Austria are under virtual Fascist control, with Fascist troops demanding that a Fascist commission be formed to advise the elected provincial officials.

Chancellor Dollfuss is expected to return tomorrow after a two-day visit with Premier Gömbös of Hungary.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8 (AP)—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria, here for a call on Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary, said today that the world need not expect any change in the Government of Austria in the near future.

Fear of Italy Said to Be Holding Off National Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 8—Three more Austrian provinces, Styria, Burgenland and Upper Austria, have now followed the example of the Tyrol, where one of the strangest "revolutions" in history is now taking place.

This city is the capital of the Tyrol, that picturesque Alpine province lying near the toe of the Austrian slipper and forming the finest summer and winter playground in Central Europe. Today, however, it is in the midst of what some observers call a humorous "Chocolate Soldier" operetta, but leaders insist it is a real revolution carried out with unshaken resolution by indignant mountaineers who will neither disarm nor return home until they have gained their ends.

In any case, the Monitor correspondent is personally able to vouch for the fact that one sees at least 1000 armed Heimwehr men in Innsbruck, mostly youthful in appearance, with an occasional "grandpa" among them. They have assembled from neighboring mountain villages and virtually occupied all the public places, including the university, athletic halls and high schools. They appear frequently in the streets in fighting formation and dominate the city.

When asked why they are assembled, they reply with one accord, "To make order in our Austria."

Theoretically and formally these revolutionists, besides being mem-

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Roosevelt Message Asks Quota System To Control Sugar

Time Not Ripe, He Says, to Remove Tariff Altogether

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today a message outlining a strict sugar-control program.

The following temporary quotas were proposed for the producing areas on the basis of short tons:

Continental Beet—1,450,000.
Louisiana and Florida—260,000.
Hawaii—935,000.
Puerto Rico—821,000.
Philippine Islands—1,037,000.
Cuba—1,944,000.
Virgin Islands—5000.
Total—6,452,000.

"The application of such quotas," said the President, "would immediately adjust market supplies to consumption, and would provide a basis for reduction of production to the needs of the United States market."

Mr. Roosevelt also proposed that sugar and sugar cane be made basic commodities under the Agriculture Adjustment Act so that a processing tax may be levied on sugar to benefit farmers for holding their production to the quota level. He said a tax of less than one-half cent per pound would provide sufficient funds.

It also was suggested that in the negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Cuba "favorable consideration will be given to an increase in the existing preferential on Cuban sugars, to an extent compatible with the joint interests of the two countries."

To compensate consumers for the processing tax on sugar, the President proposed that a proportionate reduction be made in the sugar tariff.

"There is a school of thought which believes that sugar ought to be on the free list," said the message. "This belief is based on the high cost of sugar to the American consuming public.

"I do not at this time recommend placing sugar on the free list. I feel that we ought first to try out a system of quotas with the threefold object of keeping down the price of sugar to consumers, of providing for the retention of beet and cane farming within our continental limits, and also to provide against further expansion of this necessary expensive industry.

"I believe that we can increase the returns to our own farmers, contribute to the economic rehabilitation of Cuba, provide adequate quotas for the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and at the same time prevent higher prices to our own consumers."

France Hails Doumergue As Nation's Hope

Former President Returns in Triumph to Form Union Government

Party Truce Proposed

Paris Streets Bear Scars of Riots, Fires and Pillage of Threatened Revolt

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 8—Amid enthusiastic manifestations of joy that contrasted dramatically with the tragic rioting Tuesday, former President Gaston Doumergue arrived in Paris today to constitute a Government of national union.

On this man—affectionately known to every Frenchman as "Gastounet" and unquestionably the only outstanding character in France who enjoys the absolute confidence of everyone—rests the nation's hope for restoration of order and avoidance of open revolution.

Driven triumphantly to the President's Palace through streets still bearing ugly scars of riots, fires and pillage, M. Doumergue found arrangements already well advanced for the formation of a national cabinet, including about a dozen former prime ministers and party leaders such as Edouard Herriot, André Tardieu, Camille Chautemps and Pierre Laval.

"Government of Sages"

The Premier-Designate informed a nation suddenly turned tranquil that he would give it a government of sages—an "elder statesmen" Cabinet.

"The urgency of the hour does not permit me to form any sort of ministry other than one of a political truce composed of eminent men well versed in statescraft," he declared.

In a press statement issued before leaving his country home near Toulouse at the insistent call of President Lebrun, M. Doumergue affirmed his confidence that "matters can still be straightened out" if a national cabinet is formed immediately.

"Such a cabinet, which would benefit by a truce, say until the end of the year, would be a real national union government which would have to devote itself solely to voting a budget, restoring order, and examining the gravity of the foreign situation with the attention it merits," he declared.

M. Doumergue, the first Protestant President of the republic, had established a reputation for integrity and impartiality as a Deputy and Senator even before he was elected President, outside of all party considerations, in 1923.

His smiling strength during his six-year term of office, during which he called on M. Raymond Poincaré to form a national government that saved the franc in 1926, won him a high place in the hearts of all the French people.

He is known to favor dissolution of the present Chamber and revision of the French Constitution with the aims of strengthening executive power and limiting the prerogatives of Parliament, particularly in regard to initiating expenditure. Should he carry out dissolution of Parliament without consent of the Senate it would be the first instance since 1877 under President MacMahon.

Change Regarded as Imperative

Importance of formation of a national government by M. Doumergue can hardly be overestimated. Its significance however must not be mistaken. In itself formation of a nonparty Cabinet neither assures the end of manifestations which have ravaged the center of Paris, nor does it solve the deeper problem of reforming morally and organically the French Republican régime. It is simply a hopeful first step toward bringing about required changes in a peaceable, orderly manner instead of through disorder and insurrection.

For a change is everywhere held to be imperative. Both before, during and after the riots of past few days the Monitor correspondent has conversed in streets, homes and offices with laborers, war veterans, business men, and bankers, and all agreed that the political corruption, disorder and instability which are undermining the life of the French nation must be uprooted at all costs. There is striking unanimity of opposition against either a Fascist dictatorship or a communistic régime. The average Frenchman clearly wants to keep his Parliament. But he wants his representatives to govern, not exploit him.

It is perfectly possible that a transformation of this sort can be effected by a national government such as that proposed by M. Doumergue. But it is not probable that the populace will rest content for long with anything less than dissolution of the existing Parliament and early revision of the Constitution.

Day's General Strike Called

The immediate threat in the present situation now lies on the Left. A general strike of 24 hours has been called for Monday and a mass manifesto has been issued by Socialists and Communists against what they call the "menace of Fascism by the parties of reaction." Having witnessed the annihilation of Marxian Socialism by authoritarian régimes in Italy and Germany, and a serious setback of workers' parties in the recent Span-

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God of Vengeance Rejected In Most Replies of Ministers

Differ on Deity of Jesus and Whether Men Are Also Sons of God—Agree on Value of Prayer and Church Membership

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 8 (AP)—Most of the Protestant ministers in Chicago, answering a questionnaire sent out by the school of education of Northwestern University, agreed yesterday they did not want children to believe God sends storms, earthquakes and other disasters to punish people for their sins.

The questionnaire, intended by its sponsors to determine what the pastors hold children of junior-high-school age should believe, was sent to 1039 ministers listed in the directory of the Chicago Church Federation. It brought answers from half of them, displaying a divergence of opinion on all the questions.

Sample questions and answers:

Whether God keeps a record of one's bad deeds in a great book: 19 per cent, yes; 74 per cent, no; 7 per cent, uncertain.

Whether God spent millions of years making the world: 67 per cent, yes; 15 per cent, no; 18 per cent, uncertain.

Whether God sends storms, earthquakes and other evils to punish people for their sins: 17 per cent, yes; 72 per cent, no; 11 per cent, uncertain.

There was an almost unanimity of opinion that children should be taught that God still runs the world and 98 per cent believed in teaching that God "speaks" through good men and women today.

The ministers were almost evenly divided on the question "Are we sons of God as much as Jesus?" With 42 per cent answering yes; 44 per cent, no, and the rest uncertain.

As to whether Jesus was God, 72 per cent said yes, 26 per cent no, and the rest were uncertain. Ninety-seven per cent agreed children should be taught that Jesus is still living.

As to a "Judgment Day," 48 per cent would teach that it is to come, 39 per cent no, and 13 per cent were undecided. Fifty-nine per cent agreed heaven exists as a reward for the saved, but only 20 per cent would teach there is a hell of fire and burning. Sixty-nine per cent were ready to deny the existence of hell, 31 per cent the existence of heaven.

All but 1 per cent of the ministers vouched for the importance of prayer.

Ninety-eight per cent believed church membership helped one be a better follower of Jesus.

As to the Bible, 27 per cent would have children taught it was written down as God told men to write, 71 per cent expressed disagreement with that belief, and 2 per cent were uncertain.

Forty-six per cent would teach children that there is an actual being called the devil and 60 per cent would teach the existence of angels.

Prison Inmates Attend Lectures On Trade Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., Feb. 8—More than 150 inmates of Sing Sing prison listened attentively today to a lecture by a college professor on modern business, thereby ushering in a new era in prison annals and giving a promising start to the latest feature of Warden Lewis E. Lawes' rehabilitation program.

Today's lecture, by Prof. Alfred M. Nielsen of New York University, was the intial talk in a series of 12 on the general subject of modern business, which Dean John T. Madden of the university said he believed to be the first instruction of college level members of a university faculty have ever offered to prison inmates.

Twelve faculty members of New York University have volunteered their services to Warden Lawes, who is personally defraying incidental expenses of the lecture series, Dean Madden said.

"We agree with Warden Lawes that the inmates of Sing Sing and other prisons should be given every opportunity to prepare themselves for useful citizenship," Dean Madden continued.

"By his leadership in providing the inmates of the prison with intellectual stimulation and the material for constructive discussion, he has again earned the respect of not only penologists but educators and social workers."

Between 175 and 200 Sing Sing inmates will register for the series, it is reported.

Exporting Conditions Eased in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—Substantial reductions in ocean freight rates have been made on certain commodities here and more favorable export conditions laid down for South African producers, as a result of negotiations between the South African Government, the Union Castle Co., the South African Shipping Board and the Perishable Products Export Control Board.

The most beneficial reductions are said to concern deciduous and dried fruits and it is estimated that the saving to exporters will be £25,000 a year.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Is He Listening?

With the balmy rays of the Florida sun flooding his sturdy frame and the lapping waves from the Gulf Stream adding their invigorating influence, James M. Curley, until just a matter of a few days ago Mayor of this good city of Boston, must be hearing by radio, wire and more leisurely, the mails, how the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts are demanding that he be their next Governor.

Knowing Mr. Curley fairly well for a score of years, at least, this writer doesn't believe the news from the Bay State will astound the habitual Mayor of Boston.

No! It's entirely within the realms of reasonable belief that Mr. Curley before he left for Florida, Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, had even held "conversations" with his friends here and hinted to them how this groundswell for Curley should not disturb the political surface of Bay State Democracy until he was hundreds of miles away.

That'd be the Curley way of doing things.

Without Doubt

But doesn't this petition that the three-times-mayor's friends are circulating imploring him to run for Governor portend the saboting of the Democratic machine hereabouts?

Alfred E. Smith's friends here are legion.

Curley has all but been President Roosevelt's "forgotten man" when reward for the former Mayor's campaign services are recalled.

The President is what's termed "a good sport" and if Mr. Curley hears the prayers of his trained cohorts in this city and the more thinly stationed squads of friends in the hinterland, and runs for the gover-

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Things Present

H. G. Wells and Winston Churchill aired their views on "Whither Britain?" over the radio recently. Extracts from the speeches are furnished on the Editorial page, and they will bear close reading by the student of international affairs.

Whittier, though he did not lift his voice noisily during the Civil War, wrote something which appears to have influenced Lincoln, as you will note on the Home Forum page.

Youngsters will have lots of fun doing mosaic work with colored bits of paper. Full directions for a profitable evening on the Young Folks' page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week is published every Thursday.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, and more Vocations.

Bon Mots Flung in Senate With Splendid Precision As Party Leaders Parry Attacks

New Deal and Brown Document-Burning Incident Chief Topics at Session in Which Oratory Mingles With Merriment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Senate is a creature of moods. Yesterday it was bellicose and gave vent to a running fire of debate which, before it was over, cast illumination on a number of vital governmental matters, while the sprightly verbal duels frequently brought laughter from the galleries.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R.) of Delaware, started it all. He launched a general indictment of the Roosevelt New Deal which, he said, has run up a deficit of over $7,000,000,000, while putting all sorts of topsy-turvy experiments into operation. "The country must be shocked," said Senator Hastings, "when they find that 50 manicurists are being put upon the federal pay roll, and are being sent around to various institutions to manicure the hands of persons who are confined to these institutions!"

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D.) of Illinois, sartorially resplendent as always, took up the gage of battle. He twitted Senator Hastings and Senator L. J. Dickinson (R.) of Iowa, who had joined the fray, with the share of federal money which their own two states had been glad to carry off from the funds.

Greatest Pork Barrel

"That remark shows how terrible this legislation is!" cried Senator Hastings. "There has been created here the greatest pork barrel that has ever been seen in the Government of the United States. Every Senator and every Representative has been put in the position where he must grab his share!"

Senator Lewis returned the attack. He laid himself open, however, to a counter-blast, when he derided Senator Dickinson for recent Iowa farm riots. Senator Hastings in behalf of his colleague promptly retorted with mock sympathy concerning the unhappy plight of the unpaid Chicago school teachers.

This brought Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee, to the aid of Senator Lewis, who was faring decidedly badly. He turned the point of the Hastings' attack by demanding whether the latter were not going to vote for the new CWA relief bill after all, even though he was now criticizing it.

"I say this to the Senator from Tennessee," responded Senator Hastings promptly, "if I had made as many speeches on economy as I have heard from him, I think I would vote against the bill, regardless of the effect it might have!"

Senator Hastings almost evaded the issue in the Senatorial laughter at this thrust at the famous McKellar economy speeches which were so frequent in the Hoover régime. But Senator McKellar returned to his point-blank question, would Senator Hastings, or would he not, vote for the big new CWA expenditure bill?

Ticklish Moment

It was a ticklish moment for the Republican leader. The minority party risks political extinction if it opposes the huge new appropriations, even though it may attempt to make some capital by verbally opposing them.

"Oh well, I may vote for it," said Senator Hastings lamely, after some sparring, "but I shall not stop criticizing it."

Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana, started the next phase of the verbal war. The Administration, he charged, has upset the whole civil service system, and doled out political patronage right and left, particularly in the post office.

Some 12,000 classified employees have been dismissed from civil service jobs since last March, he declared, while some 40,000 nonclassified workers were being added in the new agencies. Senators Frederick Steiwer of Oregon and Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, staunch Republicans, joined in this assault.

The best defense is an attack, thought Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri, who answered this by a mocking reference to Postmaster-General Brown, of the Hoover administration, whose assistants, he declared, "took the precaution of burning the records of importance before they retired from office!"

Sparks Struck

This roused the ire of Senator Fess of Mr. Brown's home state. Why doesn't the Black committee investigating alleged postal air mail scandals, call Mr. Brown personally, he demanded.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee in question, jumped up to ask if Mr. Brown would appear before the committee voluntarily (in which case he waives immunity if later criminal action is taken; if he is subpœnaed his testimony is not admissable in court). Senator Fess said he had twice communicated with Mr. Brown and that "he certainly would like to make a request of the committee to be heard."

Burly Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, expressed wonder why Mr. Brown had not volunteered to appear long before.

The last round in the verbal combat fell to Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana and Senator Clark.

"The present Postmaster-General, Mr. Farley, is reported to have indulged himself and friends of his in a wonderful trip, a junket, to visit our distinguished Vice-President in Texas," pointed out the Republican, "at the complete expense of the Eastern Airways, one of the great airway concerns, which furnished the ships and furnished the gasoline."

"It has not been charged that the present Postmaster-General burned any papers in the dark of the night!" responded Mr. Clark.

"But it is alleged that he burned a lot of gas!" retorted Senator Robinson promptly. And satisfied that he had made a bon mot, the Senator from Indiana declined to yield the floor further to Democrats.

Audience Climbs Over Andes With Air Photographer

Lecture Given at Harvard by Army Pilot Covers Two Continents

Climbing dizzy heights with Capt. Albert W. Stevens of the Army Air Corps, those who listened to his lecture at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration last night, looked down upon the Andes, the Rockies and Great Plains as the speaker unreeled views "From an Aerial Camera Over Two Continents."

Captain Stevens is one of the four officers from Wright Field on leave of absence for the purpose of handling lectures, research and special courses at Harvard on "Aerial Photography." This spring he plans to climb 15 miles above the earth in a stratosphere balloon larger but similar to the one which Lieut.-Commander T. W. G. Settle used in 1933.

It is to weigh 2½ tons and will need 2½ acres of cotton for the fabric of the gas bag. With Captain Stevens will be Maj. William Kepner of Wright Field, who will act as pilot. Fully equipped and manned by the two officers the total weight of gondola and instruments will be nearly eight tons.

The balloon when full will have a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, large enough to comfortably inclose an 11-story office building. The distance from the base of the gondola to the top of the bag will be 290 feet, or about 30 stories high. Construction is already in process at the Goodyear Zeppelin plant in Akron, Ohio.

Took Picture at 39,000 Feet

Captain Stevens plans to take an aerial camera with him on this trip and if possible beat his own record for height in aerial photography. The highest picture is one he took from 39,000 feet over Rushville, Ill. He also holds a record for distance photography, having photographed Mt. Shasta from a distance of 331 miles.

Another activity participated in by Captain Stevens, is the aerial map of Massachusetts composed of 45,000 aerial views of the State taken by Mr. Weld Arnold of the Geographical Institute and Lieut. James F. Philips of Wright Field.

Photograph of Cape Cod

Actual photography took a total of 24 hours and 40 minutes flying time over a period of four days. Photographs were taken at intervals of 1 minute. The plane left the East Boston airport and proceeded to the western edge of the State working eastward and flying north and south, back and forth across the State. The illustration shows the tip of Cape Cod, and it is pointed out that here is photographic proof of the theory geologists have put forth that the tip will some day be widely separated from the mainland.

The photographers discovered that all along the south and eastern portions of the coast, sand-bars are forming, which means the tip is growing on the south and east.

Hopes for Great U. S. Airship Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

poses. The proposal originated with the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, and contemplates transoceanic service either to Europe or the Orient.

A second proposal submitted by the Metal-Clad Airship Corporation for the building of a ship to operate via Puerto Rico to South America also has received the sanction of the Navy Department, Mr. Roosevelt indicated.

In both cases the coöperation and assistance of the navy would consist of: (1) examining and passing on specifications to assure suitability for military purposes if the need should ever arise; (2) furnishing inspection service during construction; (3) training civilian crews.

This is about as far as Mr. Roosevelt could go at the present time toward encouraging airship construction in view of the reaction against this type of craft which resulted from the loss of the Akron and still persists in most professional naval circles.

For a time it appeared that this naval attitude would end the hopes of the city of Akron, which had come to dream of its great airship dock there as the mother to be of great fleets, both of military and commercial ships.

Not only did the navy decide to order no more of the monsters after completion of the Macon, but in addition commercial prospects were dealt a severe blow by the refusal of Congress to pass the Crosser Airship Bill.

This bill would have authorized transatlantic air-mail contracts to the airship line and extended laws regulating airplane traffic to dirigibles. Without it Goodyear-Zeppelin could not go ahead with its ambitious commercial plans. Its failure was due to the same reaction as that which appeared after the Akron disaster and which spoiled the navy for airships.

But, now, if the PWA will grant funds for construction, hopes revive for Akron and the time may yet come when air passengers may travel by huge ocean liners of the air if they prefer comfort and luxury to the faster, but necessarily more cramped quarters of airplanes.

Beck to Visit Litvinoff

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, has accepted Foreign Minister Litvinoff's invitation to pay an official visit to Moscow, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Cape Cod From an Elevation of Three Miles

Courtesy of Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration to The Christian Science Monitor

Aerial Photograph Shows Surf Pounding on Sandy Bluff

Fixed Maximum Prices Set For Cars Turned in on Trade

New Automobile Retail Sales Code, Subject to Revision Each Month, Is Expected to End Practice of 'Chiseling' Dealers

There's a reason for the long faces of motorists now coming out of automobile dealer showrooms.

They have just learned they can no longer shop around for a bargain price on their turned-in cars. The new automobile retail sales code sets a maximum price on what the dealer can pay for any type of car.

In addition, a certain percentage, dependent upon the age of the car, is deducted by the dealer for so-called handling charges. And finally the motorist's jaw drops farther when he hears he must pay to put his old car in shape for the next buyer.

That just about knocks the used-car market topsy-turvy. It cleans the romance almost completely out of car shopping for many prospective buyers. The long faces indicate the place of the used-car market in the decision for or against getting a new car.

Speeded Into Purchase

Many a car owner with no idea of ordering a new model has been speeded into a purchase by some overzealous dealer with a "fancy" price offer for his old car. And many another motorist, hoping to get a new car, slams the dealer's door as he goes out because of the "disgraceful" offer made for his present "wagon."

The code ends most of that by fixing definite figures. According to its year and model the car will bring so much and no more, minus certain charges for handling and repairs. Figures on a popular model go like this:

	Top Code Price	Deduct Handling	Minus
1933	$565	15	Repairs
1932	452	10	Repairs
1931	310	15	Repairs
1930	283	15	Repairs
1927	145	20	Repairs
1924	85	40	Repairs

The top code price is easily granted by dealers because they deduct whatever they think necessary to make the old car salable again. If the dealer asks too much for repairs, the motorist has a chance to shop around to cut down repair costs. If the car is just junk, the dealer can allow under the code what the car brings from the junkman.

An illustration. A motorist finds his 1931 car, costing $775, is worth $310 top code price. Deducting 15 per cent for handling charges, minus $15 estimated for repairs, leaves the final bad news—$250, whether he turns it in on a Ford or a Packard.

But why have a code? Primarily to drive out of business chiseling dealers operating on a scrimpy margin of profit, or for no profit at all, who pull sales away from the sound business man by paying exorbitant prices for used cars.

Used-Car Field

The used-car field has been the center of the most vicious type of destructive competition. As long as the demand for cars was strong in the days of prosperity, the chiseling dealers "got away with it." But the depression forced them into the spotlight as hundreds of skilled workmen went jobless.

No one is put out of business whose code of practices can stand the strain of enforced efficiency.

The code, as one salesman put it, "supplies the common sense the dealers were unable or unwilling to furnish themselves."

It provides that every salesman shall get at least $17.50 a week whether he sells a car or not.

It means that salesmen will not only eat but will now have a few extra dollars to spend.

But watch out—Mr. Motorist. The code provides further that on the 10th of every month, new values are set on used cars based on the average price brought by 1000 such cars during the preceding month. If a boom in used-car sales takes place, present price schedules should hold their own. Otherwise, there will be a slight drop in values on Feb. 10.

Farley Voiding Air Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

prominent in American Legion affairs.

With the introduction of the retired officer, the American munitions scandal begins to take on the pattern of similar practices in European countries. There, highly placed members of various war and munitions offices frequently retire from government service, promptly to accept posts with armaments firms.

They are, naturally, highly expert and successful solicitors of orders in their former departments.

The practice is far from unknown in the United States and is one in which legitimacy and abuse are closely intertwined.

The four alleged conspirators, the evidence now develops, seemed to have formed an ambitious project of dividing the army contracts among favored manufacturers, altering specifications where necessary. They apparently had access to such specifications long before they were issued to the trade, and it is claimed that their ability to bring about desired changes was demonstrated.

Grand Jury Witnesses

The District of Columbia Grand Jury today privately heard testimony from Messrs. Daniel C. Glossbrenner, Bert Dingley and Norman C. Haig of the automotive industry; Col. A. C. Seaman, chief of the supply bureau of the War Department's National Guard Bureau, which is scheduled to buy 1700 trucks, and Lieut.-Col. B. F. Miller, chief of motor transportation of the quartermaster general's office.

Meanwhile the House Military Affairs Committee prepared to dig into the scandal, and asked Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, to appear tomorrow, to be followed by Brig.-Gen. H. Conger Pratt, in charge of procurements for the War Department.

The second graft sector today, army aviation, took up a familiar old cry, now revived in greater force, by Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell against private munitions makers. His grievance was not that they fomented war, or swelled appropriations, but that in the very performance of their own job were inefficient and decadent.

General Mitchell declared that the "merchants"—meaning private arms firms—had got hold of the national defense, and when this happens he said, "You might as well give up and wait for them to hang themselves, which they are now doing in fine shape."

Expenditures of $187,000,000 a year on military aviation had returned the United States a "pitiable" force today of effective planes consisting only of 47 bombers, 150 pursuit planes, and 75 observation planes, declared General Mitchell.

In the meantime he said foreign powers had built up vast air forces against which the United States had no effective defense. He held that big navy propoganda was due to powerful steel and shipbuilding interests, which sought great profits out of constructing obsolescent craft.

"We have no air force now," he concluded, explaining that private manufacturers want simply to make money out of old models and will not do sufficient experimentation. He submitted no concrete evidence.

"The cancellation of some existing air mail contracts, exposed by Senate and Department of Justice investigations, awaits merely agreement between the Postmaster-General and President Roosevelt. Mr. Farley was at the White House late today and speedy action had been promised by him yesterday in a public statement.

Whether Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, will testify before the Senate committee in defense of his seriously accused administration, depends upon negotiations with him conducted by Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.), Ohio, and Senator Hugo L. Black (D.), Alabama, chairman of the committee. Should the committee summon Mr. Brown, he acquires immunity from criminal prosecution; should he volunteer to testify his liability is untouched. Senator Fess declares Mr. Brown has no wish to seek immunity, and if he volunteers to testify it is certain the committee will hear him.

Piecing Letters Together

The committee's investigators today succeeded in piecing together some of the correspondence torn up by Col. L. H. Brittin, Vice-President of Northwest Airways, which he had taken from subpœnaed files of Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Both will appear before the bar of the Senate tomorrow to answer charges, and the jig-saw puzzle correspondence may be important evidence.

Finally, in the Treasury—where scores of millions of dollars in income tax rebates, are handed out annually, Secretary Morgenthau swung his battle ax to "raise the standard" of lawyers practicing for tax clients. The secretary announced today that Mr. Charles C. Burlingham, former president of the New York City Bar Association, and Mr. Robert H. Jackson, general counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau—not the prominent Democratic politician—would confer with him immediately on methods of attacking the problem. Mr. Herman Oliphant, powerful general counsel to the Treasury and chief private adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, is also investigating.

Under a tentative plan of reform, Mr. Morgenthau would prevent the accumulation of lawyers who may practice before the Treasury—now amounting to over 30,000—and limit their permits to a temporary period, running from year to year.

Of all the graft drives now proceeding on so many fronts, it is felt by those on the inside that Mr. Morgenthau's quiet plan to remove the income tax rebate abuses would save the Government most money.

Japanese Educator Named for Cabinet

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Charges that he condoned an example of disloyalty to the Throne occurring six centuries ago drove Baron Kumakichi Nakajima from the office of Minister of Commerce and Industry today.

His resignation was accepted by Premier Saito, who immediately named Dr. Joji Matsumoto to succeed him. Dr. Matsumoto, president of Kwansai University at Osaka and a member of the House of Peers, will be installed tomorrow.

Baron Nakajima was under heavy parliamentary fire over certain offical acts but the immediate cause of his downfall was an article he wrote a decade ago praising the Shogun, Takauji Ashikaga, who in 1337 dethroned Emperor Godaigo and enthroned his own candidate. Recently, the Baron's enemies republished the article and charged that Baron Nakajima was condoning treachery to the Throne. He apologized to both houses of Parliament without avail.

Birmingham Court Plan Speeds Handling of Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The modified Cleveland plan, adopted in the civil division of circuit court here in January, 1932, as the procedure to be followed in the handling of cases, is regarded by attorneys as a success and past the experimental stage. Records show a drop from about 7200 cases pending Oct. 1, 1932, to about 5800 cases at the beginning of October, 1933.

Several months have been slashed from the time required for a case to be heard in the court.

Warrant for Insull Refused

TORONTO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Damon C. Woods, official of the United States Consulate here, today asked Justice H. T. Kelly to issue a warrant for the arrest of Martin J. Insull, former Chicago utilities executive, under United States bankruptcy laws. The application was refused.

Carolina Motor Club To Beautify Roadside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Recommendations that wayside parks be established along highways, automobile junkyards be restricted and licensed, cash and honorary awards be made to communities that show the greatest improvement in highway beautification and a state policy adopted to provide for uniform beautification and development in each county under the CWA were made at the initial meeting here of the Carolina Motor Club state committee on highway beautification.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Coleman W. Roberts, president of the Carolina Motor Club, explained that the committee was formed with the thought that it would be helpful in coördinating and intensifying efforts in highway beautification.

Federal Reformatory Opens

EL RENO, Okla., Feb. 8 (AP)—The new federal reformatory here opens officially today. The institution at present will take care of about 600 prisoners. It will be used to relieve congestion at the Chillicothe, Ohio, reformatory and house additional prisoners from southwestern states. Only the more tractable type of prisoners will be sent here.

Coöperation of Two Americas Promoted in Mexican Project

Conference in April at Santiago, Chile, to Consider Formation of Organization to Develop Lines of Economic and Financial Endeavor

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, known as the spearhead of the Latin-American nations, has evolved a plan from which may come a financial and economic program for the two Americas.

At the Seventh International Conference of American States, recently adjourned, Dr. José M. Puig Casauranc, Foreign Minister of Mexico and former Ambassador to the United States, suggested the establishment of a Pan-American institution to promote inter-American credit, and for the study of all economic problems of the New World.

Señor Casauranc failed to have his idea added to the Montevideo agenda, but the steering committee of the Pan-American Conference adopted it as part of a program it recommended for a financial conference at Santiago, Chile, during April, this year.

Three Units in Organization

Briefly, the Santiago conference will be convened to consider the formation of what is to be known as the Inter-American Organization of Economic and Financial Coöperation.

The organization is to be composed of a board of directors, a consulting economic commission, and an inter-American bank.

Administration is to be intrusted to the board of directors composed of delegates from member nations, the economic commission, and the inter-American bank.

The economic commission is to study all economic problems of an inter-American nature and turn over its findings to the directors. The commission is to be made up of experts from all member countries.

The inter-American bank is to exercise the functions of a continental central bank, a regulator of credit and currency. The bank's principal objectives will be the establishment and promotion of inter-American credit, the interchange of capital, and the collaboration in the reconstruction of national currency issues. The bank's capital will consist of a quota-amount paid in by each nation. The quota will be determined by the Santiago conference.

Finally, the recommendation is made that the headquarters of the Inter-American Organization of Economic and Financial Coöperation shall be established in a Latin-American city.

Stabilization of Currencies

Since the stabilization of currencies was one of Señor Casauranc's ideas, presumably the Santiago conference will include the topic in its agenda. The study of an international investment agreement is certain to be discussed, for the subject was recommended at Montevideo and is another of Señor Casauranc's specialties.

If stabilization becomes one of the issues the Santiago conferees may call upon the Governments of the two Americas to adjust their currencies as quickly as domestic policies and programs permit. And, they may urge the Governments to adopt a monetary unit that will be constant and of a fixed value, not only as regular buying power but as regular debt-paying power. The character of the currency's metallic base will be decided if the Montevideo suggestions are carried out. Señor Casauranc favored both gold and silver.

As for the study of an international investment agreement, it is interesting to recall that Señor Casauranc has already put forth a program having two main points: one, relating to loans already overdue and payable, and the most of which are now frozen; two, concerning new credit needed by Latin-American republics to carry on commercial and public works programs.

That he should push such projects is not strange, for Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, hinted last November that credit would be forthcoming, since he had noted the difficulties being encountered by the southern countries feeling their way out of depression.

Mr. Hull said: "I speak of the possibilities of mutual economic national and international planning. . . . especially some of its more permanent phases."

Encouragement like that can be made an additional incentive for the establishment of an inter-American bank. In fact, it has already become an incentive, for all Latin-American republics not having a central bank, or an analogous institution, have been urged by the Montevideo Conference to organize one in the shortest possible time.

The next step would be for the central banks, working through an inter-American bank, to develop a policy of close coöperation; expedite the granting of credit; help guide the flow of currency; and stimulate investments, preferably by exploiting riches of those nations requiring development.

Exchange of Bank Notes

An inter-American bank, as outlined, may not be easy to inaugurate. A common medium of currency, if that means a common coin, would necessitate junking the various Latin-American national currencies, and that never would find favor.

However, if the inter-American bank were to act as a medium of credit its function might readily be exercised through the issuance of bank notes secured by the metallic substance agreed upon when the bank was chartered. A nation seeking credit would then deposit the security required to back the loan and be granted credit, or given gold or silver bank notes.

The idea has more possibilities than many already presented for the rehabilitation of Latin-American industry.

Reichsbishop Wins Dissenting Group In Church Dispute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 8—Prospects for peaceful settlement of the dispute now going on between Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller and the League of Dissenting Pastors throughout Germany has been improved by news from Stuttgart today. This is that the Württemberg branch of the League has voluntarily dissolved so as to coöperate in such a settlement.

The Reichbishop meanwhile has strengthened his position by issue of a new decree abolishing the office of temporal and ecclestiastical vice-president of the Evangelical Upper Council of the Prussian Church. This renders him all-powerful throughout that church where he can already transfer pastors from one parish to another or retire them temporarily without appeal. It is taken to indicate that the National Socialist system of absolute leadership and outward conformity shall prevail in church affairs.

Harbor Improvements Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Representatives of the City of Long Beach and the City of Los Angeles recently formed a joint committee to present their demands for harbor improvement before the Public Works Administration.

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Selection of Right People For Farm-Factory Plan Calls for Nice Judgment

Pitfalls Are Many—Care Must Be Taken That Those Who Benefit Know Something of Soil and That They Will 'Stay Put'

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Fourth of 12 Articles

By Mary Hornaday

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—What are the pitfalls the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation must avoid if its daring venture of digging families up by the root and transplanting them to new soil is to be successful?

The most fundamental problem is in selection of the right families. The folks who move out to these semi-rural projects cannot be the type who feel that they must cavort each night beneath the bright lights of Broadway. Son Johnny cannot hustle off to spend the night with friends and forget that the cow must be milked. If the family is going to raise a large portion of their food they must know something of planting, harvesting and canning and find pleasure and satisfaction in them.

There appears to be no shortage of people who want to try their hand at a subsistence homestead. More than 800 applied for the 200 places in the Reedsville, W. Va., project. In almost every project a similar tale is told. Although the corporation has only $25,000,000 to spend, applications have been received totaling over $6,000,000,000.

At the first meeting of the subsistence homesteads advisory committee, Mr. Hayden B. Harris, Chicago banker, reported that he had hired a man in Chicago to ring doorbells of Slavic households and ask them two questions: first, if they had as much as $1000 hidden in a mattress or elsewhere; and second, if they did have, would they be willing to put it into a plot of ground on which they could raise some food and accept a job at $1 a day. Sixteen per cent of the replies were in the affirmative to both questions.

Letters penciled on cheap tablet paper bring continual appeals to the office of the corporation something like this: "We were brought up on a farm but moved to the city about five years ago. If we could only just get back to the country and have a garden and eggs and milk, everything would be all right again."

Some might wonder that Jewish workers who like to stay close by their friends and relatives would consent to move out of New York City to take up their needlework trade on a Jersey subsistence farm. Their children seem to be the moving factor in this case. While many expressed a preference to stay in the city, they feel that their children must have more sunlight, better living conditions, and more opportunities for advancement.

Officials of the subsistence homestead division have to guard against being rushed off their feet by the pleading and pathetic requests for a chance to try the semi-rural life. These "new settlers" must be the persons who have the greatest chance for success in such a method of living, or the whole program is endangered.

Intensive sociological studies are preceding the actual selection of the people for the homesteads. In most cases the subsistence homestead division is working closely with State University extension workers in choosing the personnel. These workers have been going around through the country aiding in relief work in the last few years and have, as a result, the best comprehension of the problems and backgrounds of the various rural families. Other sociologists are helping with the selection of city families.

A practical test to determine their aptitude for the new life was required of the miners chosen for the Reedsville project. Each was confronted with a papier-mâché cow and asked to state the correct position for milking. They were marched past small piles of common garden seeds and asked to identify each. The laying prospects of several hens were discussed with them.

High Wages, the Spider

Many of the coal miners' families in the Morgantown region had gone there eight or ten years ago, attracted by the high wages in the coal mines. At heart they are farm folks and their city experience has been comparatively short.

"It's the people who took part in the great cityward movement of the last 30 years that we want to get," says Mr. M. L. Wilson, chief of the subsistence homesteads division.

The next big problem is to devise some way of keeping these people on the homesteads after they are put there. There has to be a satisfactory trade or industry near by for them to engage in. Nowadays no family can hope to be completely self-sufficient on land alone. They must have purchasing power to buy staples, shoes, machinery and other necessities which they cannot produce.

Experience in European countries as well as in the United States indicates that where a back-to-the-farm movement is unplanned and where no form of cash income is provided, the project is not likely to succeed and with the first upturn in industry the movement will begin back to the city.

The subsistence homesteaders will not be allowed to sell the produce from their farms because it would disturb a market already overloaded but everything from fly traps up the industrial scale has been suggested as a means of support for the settlers. It is the task of Mr. Wilson and his associates to select proposals so worth while and so geographically located that they will amortize themselves. Where homesteads are located near large cities the settlers will be expected to find employment in the city. In isolated communities an industry has to be set up.

For those who have been long unemployed it has been found that handicrafts are very valuable as a stepping stone to new skills. Coal miners in West Virginia have been trained to make handmade furniture, to do weaving, carving, leatherwork and blacksmithing.

Back to Pioneer Days

The subsistence homestead movement involves a real revival of the handicraft movement. It is estimated that 400,000 persons could be put to work by homecraft industries in this country, including handmade furniture, hammered copper and brass articles, wrought iron work, hand-woven fabrics, leather articles and handmade pottery.

An adviser to the division in handicraft development is Mr. Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the forest products division of the Department of Commerce. Thousands of American homes, he believes, are potential markets for the handiwork of subsistence farmers.

"On a recent visit to Switzerland," he says, "I purchased in a small village an exquisite little figure carved from American basswood. The artist was a farmer, who told me that he attended a government school for wood carvers. He sells his handiwork principally to American tourists.

"What interested me most was his statement that his earnings from his carving work averaged $7 a day during the tourist season—considerably more than the cash return from his farm."

Copper, Mr. Oxholm points out, is a drug on the market in the United States. If the demand for artistic copper kettles, fireplace equipment and other ornaments could be revived, the surplus could be reduced considerably.

Getting Big Price for Wool

In Sweden, Mr. Oxholm says, farmers would not think of selling their wool for 30 cents a pound when by transforming it into hand-woven fabrics they can get from $15 to $25 a pound.

Handicrafts are not a new thing in this country. Movements are already successfully carried on in a number of localities—particularly in New England and North Carolina. But there is plenty of room for expansion if expert teachers can be found. A move has recently been started to interest such groups as the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the establishment of schools to train handicraft teachers. The introduction of certain useful crops not now grown in this country may furnish a cash income for some of the homesteads. The raising of flax, now grown in this country only for seed, has been considered and the possibility of reviving the linen industry here is being investigated in this relation. Pyrethum, a garden flower of the chrysanthemum family, commonly known as "fever-few," furnishes the basis of insect sprays, but at present this important ingredient is almost all imported from abroad. The possibility of putting Arizona copper miners to work raising these flowers is being considered.

History shows that one of the most binding forces in other land experiments has been a common religion. While this factor will be lacking in the subsistence homestead movement, it is believed that special educational facilities especially adapted to these settlers may be a potent means of unifying these communities.

Plans to Help All

Plans are under way to give these groups out-of-the-ordinary attention in such lines as nursery schools, mothers' groups, classes for adults who need to be trained in new skills. Opportunity to study simple economics as typified by the transactions of their community may be given. The regular school facilities for children will be provided as well as these additional study opportunities to make all the residents more satisfied with the path they have chosen.

The problem of finances has sometimes proved a difficult one for community groups of the past. It is generally understood that Congress will never appropriate a sum large enough to carry the back-to-the-farm movement as far as officials hope to see it go. The hope is that private groups and local governments will become interested enough in the movement to supplement the funds which the Federal Government has put up.

Although the first cost of the homestead projects may loom large to the taxpayer, compared with the probable cost of relief work over an unknown period of years, officials believe the expense will be more than justified.

Hazards to Be Removed

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has pointed out that in addition to direct relief demands, farmers isolated on submarginal lands enhance the fire hazard, provide a breeding ground for pests, complicate farm administration, and from time to time depend on government loans. All of these costly problems would be gradually wiped out with the removal of these lands from cultivation.

Loans are made to subsistence homesteads projects only through a nonprofit corporation similar to a building and loan association. By this device responsibility is imposed on groups of homesteads rather than on individuals and the Government's investment is better safeguarded. In most cases occupants will be able to acquire a contract for the purchase of their homes with no down payment and repayment of the loan over a period of 20 to 25 years. This money will revert back to the government revolving fund.

In choosing his administrators for this new and unusual experiment, President Roosevelt appears to have been careful. There is something about the director, Mr. Wilson, that leads you to believe he is cognizant of all the pitfalls and will avoid them if they are avoidable.

Knows His Farming

A former professor at the Montana State College of Agriculture and chief author of the voluntary domestic allotment plan of agricultural relief, Mr. Wilson was transferred to his post from the Department of Agriculture.

But he knows farming. He was a homesteader of the free land movement, leaving his home in Iowa to take part in the last great agricultural migration to Montana. He has lived through the experience of being attracted by brilliant colored posters and alluring tales of a new life. He knows what it means to take on new ideas and pull away from old established roots.

Mr. Wilson's right-hand man is Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, experienced relief worker of the Friends' Service Committee, who is in charge of the sociological end of the program. An advisory board is also made up of men who have been studying, experimenting and thinking about some sort of landward movement for a number of years.

Natural Aptitude Means Much for Even Part-Time Farming

Upper Right: By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Left: Ewing Galloway. Upper Center: © Underwood. Lower Left: Wide World. Lower Right: Keystone.

Promising Material Here for Farm-Factory Success

Upper Left—Tennessee Girl of the Great Smokies With Spinning Wheel and Winder Which Her Mother Used in Making the Fine Hand-Woven Coverlets Which Form the Background. Upper Center—Throng of Unemployed Offers Raw Material for Subsistence Homesteads. Upper Right—Mrs. C. K. Smith of East Bethel, Vt., Weaving on an Old-Time Hand Loom. Lower Left—Newly Organized Community Canneries Provide Jobs for Many Unemployed. Lower Right—The Potter at His Wheel, a Home Industry That Has Been Revived in Popularity.

Danish Women Building First 'Family House'

Coöperative Scheme Will Free Wives to Hold Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Danish women claim to have solved the domestic problems of the married woman wage-earner by the provision of "Family Houses."

The members of the National Council of Women of Denmark, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Bodil Begstrup, are now embarking upon the building of their first "Family House," and it is to contain all those things that the married woman has always wanted.

The House will provide: a large, sunny nursery under the charge of competent attendants where babies may be cared for during working hours; supervision for the older children who have home work to do, together with a reference library especially for their use; a family kitchen where meals are cooked and served either in the individual flats or in a restaurant common to everyone; a laundry for all the family washing, and a mending room for all the tears and holes which occur in family linen.

The services of useful helpers ready to undertake the work of cleaning, and others ready to sit up at night with "children or sick people," are to be included in the rent of each dwelling.

In Copenhagen, there are some 31,000 married women who are attempting to run the joint affairs of of a business and a household, and the question naturally arises, should married women enter the labor market when so much has to be done at home?

The members of the National Council of Women give an answer by declaring that the withdrawal of a capable married woman from public work constitutes a public loss. The better plan, they say, is to provide aids to home work which will free her to perform her public duties.

Cotton Men Pick NRA Check 'Crop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The cotton farmers of Mecklenburg County who participated in President Roosevelt's plow-up campaign in 1933 received a total of $141,701 from the Government as compensation for the staple they destroyed to boost its price and aid recovery under the New Deal, County Farm Agent Oscar H. Phillips announced here.

The number of acres plowed up was 7340 and farmers taking part in the plow-up movement in this county numbered 1326. Of this total 442 of those raising cotton in Mecklenburg received cash to the amount of $26,977 for plowing up their staple. The remaining 884 farmers in the campaign elected to receive part cash and part options on government-held cotton as payment for cotton destroyed and collected $60,642.29 from the Government, Mr. Phillips said.

Option on 2702 bales of government-owned cotton were taken and farmers holding these options in many cases have exercised their right to borrow 4 cents a pound on staple represented by their options. The amount available from this source to the county cotton growers is $54,088.

Spain Seizes Socialistas

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP)—Copies of the newspaper Socialista were confiscated by police today because an editorial called for a revolution of "workers against the present régime of the Republic." Rightist and Center newspapers said a Socialist revolution was "halted before it started."

North Carolina Studies Its Underground Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A statewide survey of underground waters, with a view to their utilization, if desirable, will be made under the direction of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, in coöperation with the Federal Government, it was announced here by Mr. H. J. Bryson, state geologist. The work will begin as soon as the necessary federal funds are available.

We are grateful to the Monitor readers throughout the United States who have purchased

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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

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IN COMPLETING on February 1, 1934, its 91st year of *Service* and *Security*, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has again attained the great objective set up by its organizers:—

"that it shall have unquestionable ability to fulfill its engagements and to meet its obligations whenever falling due."

During 1933 The Mutual Life fulfilled its obligations to policyholders and their beneficiaries

first, by payment to them of $191,823,199, THE LARGEST AMOUNT IN ANY YEAR OF ITS HISTORY

second, by maintaining its Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies at over $59,144,436

third, by ending the year with CASH ON HAND of $32,157,883, an increase over the end of the preceding year of $16,436,632.

In addition, from its Gains in Operations, it set aside $29,249,944 for Dividends to Policyholders in 1934.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate (at cost or less)	$ 30,465,617	Policy Reserves	$959,245,677
Mortgage Loans (at cost)	285,888,468	Supplementary Contract Reserves	32,744,907
Policy Loans	201,366,140	Other Policy Liabilities	20,770,877
United States Government Bonds	54,549,068	Premiums, Interest, and Rents paid in advance	2,765,748
Other Bonds	460,393,959	Miscellaneous Liabilities	4,578,540
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	18,628,150	Reserve for Taxes	3,288,774
Interest and Rents due and accrued	18,506,816	Dividends payable in 1934	29,249,944
Premiums in course of collection	17,864,799	Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	251,481
Cash	32,157,883	Special Contingency Reserve	7,815,342
Cash advanced to pay claims	35,426	Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies	59,144,436
Total Admitted Assets	$1,119,855,726	Total Liabilities	$1,119,855,726

In this statement bonds not subject to amortization and all preferred and guaranteed stocks are at values recommended by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

You should be acquainted with life insurance and its historical background in America. Send for "The Record of 91 Years" for your library. A limited edition available without charge.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
DAVID F. HOUSTON, *President*
34 Nassau Street New York

PAUL S. BURNS, Manager
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Mayor Gets Plan For New $1,800,000 Boston City Hall

Proposed Building Would Be on Present Site and Joined to Annex

Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor of Boston for less than two months, is bidding well to become known as "Boston's surprise Mayor," for today he sprung the idea of a new City Hall for Boston and that right soon.

A 16-story structure, severe almost to extreme in its chaste and upright lines, costing about $1,800,000, standing on the site of the present venerable City Hall dedicated in 1867, was disclosed by Mayor Mansfield as a project he favors.

At the same time, an additional surprise, though promised in his campaign speeches, he revealed the personnel of his "Brain Trust," or as he terms it: "the Mayor's Advisory Committee."

Agreeable to the functioning of such up-to-the-minute governmental institutions, the "Mayor's Cerebral Coördinating Organization," indorses the new Boston City Hall proposition with entirety.

Tentative Plans Drawn

Mr. George S. McLaughlin, the architect whose rough draft and tentative drawings the Mayor indorses, handed the city's chief executive the plans and pictures of the proposed new structure but yesterday.

The Mayor's Advisory Committee personnel follows: Charles B. Campfield of the Boston Central Labor Union; Richard Mitton of the Boston Retail Board; Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert Homans of the Boston Bar Association; Edwin D. Brooks, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; James J. Phelan of the Boston Investment Bankers' Association, and Francis R. Bangs of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

The final members of the so-called "brain trust" has not yet been named, but the Boston Clearing House Association will designate him tomorrow.

The new City Hall project becomes feasible through its substitution for the plan to erect a new surgical building for the Boston City Hospital at an estimated cost of $1,500,000. The Mayor says that he believes present conditions warrant the substitution. He added:

"The upkeep of such a building would be so great that I presented to the advisory committee for their advice a proposal to substitute a new City Hall built upon the present site.

Preferred City Hall

"Some of the committee thought that the new City Hall might well be added to the program we already have, making a total of $9,600,000 but were also of the opinion that if it was a question of proceeding with the City Hall or the new surgical building they preferred the City Hall."

The Mayor explained that the city is now paying $67,450 rentals for six departments which cannot be housed in the old building of the Annex. This will more than carry the yearly interest charges on the new City Hall undertaking.

The new hall, as proposed, would stand 30 feet back from School Street and have 250,000 square feet of floor space in all. This space, Mr. Mansfield said, would be ample to house all the city departments and activities for many years to come.

The new City Hall would be built of the same material as the Annex and communicate with it on each floor to the entire width of the Annex. Now the buildings are connected with two "bridges of sighs" or elevated tunnels.

Boston's Proposed New Civic Home

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Architect's Drawing of Structure to Displace Present Municipal Building

CWA 'Valentine' Due At Grand Jury Feb. 14

Evidence of forged CWA work assignment slips in Boston probably will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury next Wednesday, according to Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney.

Nothing concerning this phase of the investigating of alleged CWA irregularities was heard by the Grand Jury at its session yesterday, Mr. Ford declared. Several state and city politicians, however, are said to have been named to investigators as having forged the slips by which at least 50 persons temporarily obtained CSA jobs in Boston. Investigation is continuing.

Counteracting the unsavory flavor of these investigations of what have turned out, for the most part, to be mere incidents of petty favoritism, are reports received at the State CWA headquarters praising the accomplishments of the program.

Every able-bodied person on the welfare list at Northampton, Mayor James P. Boland, advises, has been put to work on CWA projects, thus furnishing the necessary relief without burdening the city, and at the same time providing many needed repairs and improvements.

Mystic River Span To Relieve Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 8—To decrease the traffic on the Wellington and Medford Square bridges and also to terminate, if possible, the congestion in Medford Square, the Metropolitan District Commission has been constructing a bridge across the Mystic River in the center of the marshes in South Medford. The bridge will be part of a new road which is to lead from the traffic circle at the beginning of the Revere Beach Parkway to Mystic Avenue and the Medford section of the Mystic Valley Parkway.

Poultry 'All Dressed Up' But Has No Place to Go

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—Some of the poultry in this town have started wearing hats.

The hens and roosters in one farmyard are to be seen walking around wearing little bonnets on their heads.

The reason is that the severe cold weather caused the combs of some of the birds to freeze and the owner, a woman, conceived the idea of making the tiny caps to protect the birds' heads.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with lowest temperature 8 below zero to 12 below tonight; Friday fair, with temperature becoming only slightly more moderate; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday, colder in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, and weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	0	24	New Orleans	56	64
Bermuda	56	62	New York	6	32
Chicago	12	28	Norfolk	36	44
Denver	34	42	Philadelphia	16	36
Helena	38	46	St. Louis	28	50
Jacksonville	52	62	St. Paul	2	16
Kansas City	28	60	San Francisco	54	58
Los Angeles	52	62	Washington	22	40
Miami	70	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 8.
B—Maximum Feb. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5:54 p. m., Friday 6:18 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1ft., 9.7ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

Radio Equipment For Boston Police Is Nearing Reality

Bids for Two-Way Service Are Opened at Office of Commissioner

The slitting of envelopes in the office of Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner of Police for Boston, today marked another step in the concerted drive to bring police unification to the point where it can meet the challenge of a gangland using the most up-to-date in the technique and armaments of crime.

Before an audience of some 20 interested bidders Mr. Hultman opened the bids for radio equipment of the Boston police. A bid by the Radio Corporation of America was disqualified since it was for a one-way system. Which seems to place the seal of certainty on the understanding that the city police are to have a two-way system of communication.

The lowest bid was entered by the General Electric Company and gave their figure as $89,800. The Gamewell Company was second with $95,243. The bids were taken under advisement.

Meeting the Challenge

The necessity for meeting the challenge of gangland grows as the police nets bring up their catches from the deep places of the underworld. The arrest of Joseph Castanino, alleged Newton pool operator, and suspected of being the "finger man" in the Needham Trust Company holdup, shows the mazes of precautionary measures and planning that underly such crimes.

Commenting on the activities of suburban Boston towns in building up a mutual aid system, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham of the Department of Public Safety said to the Monitor today that such towns as are being publicized for their vigorous attempts to coöperate in a system that will plug the avenues of crime are the highest type of communities in the metropolitan district.

But it is not these towns that cause the trouble, he declared. There are others, towns whose records in crime prevention are none too bright who would defeat almost any attempt to build up a voluntary system of coöperation.

There are too, he adds, the towns that are in poor financial condition, towns that have already sunk, or are on the verge of bankruptcy. Such towns as these, he declares, could make ineffective the whole program of crime prevention. They represent the weak links that determine the strength of the chain.

Unification, he declares, must be thorough. When the bandit strikes it must be possible to throw a barrier of police about him no matter where he stages his show.

Commenting on the arming of citizens and the posting of armed guards in banks, General Needham said that he could see no valid reason for opposing such measures.

To post guards in a bank, he said, is not to make an admission of police ineffectiveness. The crime wave that is sweeping the country, he said, results from the success of the bandits. Let them know that, supplementing the police system, is an armed and aroused citizenry and there would soon be a sharp falling off in crimes of violence.

An emergency exists, he stated. Not an emergency to make men hysterical, but to drive home the fact that we have been avoiding for years, namely, that banditry is now an organized business that calls for a systematic and organized police and citizenry.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Stravinsky's "Appollon Musagète," Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," Brahms' Symphony in E Minor. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

Theaters

"10 MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). Bramwell Fletcher has everyone's sympathy as he tries to maintain his alibi in the face of sagacious and efficient Scotland Yard detectives. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in English historical drama. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Richard Barthelmess as an Indian youth in "Massacre." Story deals with Indian tribal uprising. Ann Dvorak is a girl of the tribe. Claire Dodd is a white society girl. Also James Dunn and Claire Trevor in "Hold That Girl." Not yet seen. Fenway at 2:10, 4:47, 7:34, 10:01. Paramount at 9 a. m., 11:53, 2:01, 4:39, 7:17, 9:55.

FINE ARTS—Sergei Eisenstein's "Thunder Over Mexico." English titles. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

BOSTON—Zasu Pitts and El Brendel in "The Meanest Gal in Town." Vaudeville. 10:44 a. m., 1:14, 4:33, 7:32, 10:26.

METROPOLITAN—Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1934," condensed to an hour. Screen features. Revue at 1:03, 3:53, 7:01, 9:51.

STATE—"This Side of Heaven," with Lionel Barrymore and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—"Little Women," and "My Lips Betray." 2:23, 6:01, 9:29.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Mystery, comedy and travel shorts. Bert Lahr, Vincent Lopez and Baby Rose Marie in some of them. Newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "High Spots in Continental Travel," by Guy Richardson. Lecture in Field and Forest Club course. 8.

"AND SO TO BED" — Presented by "The Amateurs," in Whitney Hall, Brookline. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Charles J. Connick lectures on "Ancient Stained Glass." Colored slides. In Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 7:45.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—Mechanics Building. 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Y.W.C.A.—"Understanding Ourselves." Lecture in Lee Auditorium by Mrs. Grace Loucks Elliott. 7.

DU BURON STUDIO—Piano recital by Paul Yannon. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE—Speaker, Carl A. Terry. Subject, "Opportunities for Young Republicans Through Pre-Primary Convention." 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

CITY CLUB—"The Intimate Habits of Wild Animals," movies and slides shown by Major Phillip Martindale. New Brunswick guides and Director of Information from the Province will be present. 7:45.

TOMORROW

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Lecture by P. Lauriston Bullard, chief editorial writer for the Boston Herald, giving a comprehensive review of world affairs today. 10:45.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Stamp exchange to be held at weekly meeting of Stamp Club at 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Tinsel-to," by Mrs. Allen. 11 a. m.

Federal Jurors Study Banking In Boston Case

Judge Peters Bars Notes of Investigator From Mulloney Evidence

Twelve Government jurors whose occupations range from architecture to steel construction began to gain a practical education in the banking business today in Federal District Court.

The jurors are hearing two pleas in abatement brought by Daniel P. Mulloney, president of the closed Federal National Bank, in an effort to avoid two indictments against him charging misapplications of moneys of the bank funds and false entries of notes.

The pleas are brought on the grounds that Mr. Irving G. McCann, special assistant United States Attorney-General investigating affairs of the collapsed bank, resorted to indiscriminate practices in bringing about the Federal Grand Jury indictment. Judge John J. Peters is presiding over the case.

As the jurors listened to a maze of technical testimony regarding discount cards, collateral, unsecured notes, drafts, and other banking terms, the court room was being turned into a virtual bank office. The crier's table was piled high with three-foot bank ledgers, minute books of the directors of the bank and important documents involved in the case.

Legal tilts regarding testimony of witnesses, admission of papers, record books and documents into evidence, marked today's session. When the defense attorney, Mr. Marvin C. Taylor, requested that some confidential notes of one of the government investigators be admitted into evidence, Mr. McCann jumped to his feet and said, "If this is admitted every criminal in the United States can learn of the evidence against him before going to trial." Judge Peters refused to admit the papers.

Another dispute arose over defense counsel's request that all the books and records shown to the grand jury in connection with the Mulloney indictments be brought into court for examination.

Mr. LaRue Brown, special counsel for Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, stepped to the bench and informed Judge Peters that many of the books were in the hands of state authorities. He said that they were being constantly used and would be brought into court "with great reluctance." Judge Peters said he would rule on the question later.

Mr. McCann appeared visibly disturbed today over the liberty given to the defense in delving into secret proceedings of the grand jury, which returned the Mulloney indictments. It is said that he feels the Government's case against Mulloney has been exposed, which, if the jury disallows the abatement pleas, would aid Mulloney considerably in defending himself at the actual court trial.

It was expected when court resumed this afternoon that Mr. McCann would make a formal protest to Judge Peters. In allowing the scope of questioning to go beyond the usual procedure, Judge Peters explained that he was doing so because of "the serious charges made against officers of the United States Government."

Wheeler and Dog Team To Fly to Laconia Race

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Harry Wheeler of St. Jovite, Quebec, today sent word that he would fly here with his dog team in an airplane equipped with skis to participate in the dog sled races which begin Saturday.

The plane, carrying his seven dogs and their sled will land on Lake Paugus some time today, it is expected.

Once Proud Belle of Casco Bay, Peeved At Demotion, Sinks Into Mud of Harbor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 8 (AP)—In common with the bears and mud-turtles, which already have hibernated in Maine woods and waters, the ancient ferryboat Swampscott, veteran craft of the Portland to Peaks Island service, bedded herself down for the winter, Feb. 6.

Her hull weighed by crazy-quilted patches and emergency reënforcements inserted from time to time to postpone imminent dissolution, the Old Lady of Casco Bay sank meekly into the mud at her slip at Peaks Island. Resentment at the ignominy of being pressed into service as a coal barge to transport fuel to island residents may have contributed to the final collapse of the Swampscott's venerable dignity.

In her earlier days the vessel was Quality. She was a native of Massachusetts, and once churned the waters of Boston Harbor with her sturdy paddles. Legend has it that she was exiled from her early haunts because of the inordinate rumpus she stirred up in that harbor's placid waters, with results distressing and sometimes fatal to small craft.

Whatever the reason, the Swampscott appeared in Portland soon after the turn of the century and proceeded to frolic in the more ample reaches of Casco Bay. With her green paint and double-end she has for years resembled nothing so much as a colossal water beetle disporting itself on the harbor's surface.

Tourists from the world over have trod her decks. Her passageways, which once reëchoed with the whinny of horses, in recent years have become saturated with the reek of gasoline fumes. Notices along the walls warn drivers to be "sure and hitch your horses," while an added admonition, a concession to the modern era, advises motorists to "extinguish their fires immediately on entering and not to relight them until immediately before leaving."

Water began to seep into the Swampscott as she labored toward Peaks Island yesterday with her burden of coal trucks. Despite efforts of the four members of her crew, the water mounted higher and higher.

After the sodden craft struggled into its slip, the truck drivers barely had time to steer their loads to the dock. Then with a final creaking groan the lower decks settled beneath the surface and her hull came to rest on the mud bottom.

The crew, with an alertness born of familiarity and constant suspicion of the old boat's good intentions, scrambled out of the hold to safety ashore.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture....	Armand Girard,	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	bass soloist	popular program.	CBS dance music..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Winnie the Pooh..	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Sam Curtis chat..	Local dance music.	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Cowboy music.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Hollywood Highlights.	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	Vocal program....	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs; music..	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute program...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Don Quixote" sketch	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill....	"As I See It".....
7:30	Tony's Barber Shop..	After Dinner Revue	Studio speaker....	Italian Echoes,
7:45	Laprel Quartet.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	native program.
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	CBS vocalists.....	Local dance music.
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	Helen Morgan;	Edwin C. Hill.....	N. E. Council talk.
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Joe Penner; Helen	Voice of America;	'Pilate's Daughter,'
8:45	Sizzlers: vocal trio..	Broderick	talks; music.....	musical play.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Testimonial din-
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music...	ner to Joseph
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	Waring's Orch.;	J. Mulhern, East
9:45	his orchestra.....	skit; orchestra....	Fray-Braggiotti.	Armory .....
10:00	Boston Emergency	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Reports; news.....
10:15	campaign sketch.....	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists.	Local dance music
10:30	Local dance music...	Taylor; Al Jolson;	Camera Man talk.	Stein Opera.....
10:45	News flashes.....	soloists	Reports; news.....	News Service.....
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Russian soloists	California Melo-
11:15	Drama League; ex-	Morey Pearl and	and orchestra....	dies; popular.....
11:30	cerpts from three	his orchestra.....	Isham Jones and	Sign Off.....
11:45	classic plays.....	From Buenos Aires	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WAAB, "A Woman's Viewpoint of the New Russia," Marjorie F. Smith.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Sibelius concert from Helsingfors, Finland.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Eugene J. Sullivan, Selectman, Wakefield.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Timely Discussions—Science.
3:00 WAAB, Boston University-Bowdoin College debate.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song; Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Don Quixote," sketch based on Cervantes' story.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; quartet; piano duo.
8:15 WAAB, "Some Uses of Aluminum," Chemical Society lecture.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Is Teased," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Phil Baker; players; male quartet; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Jack Whiting; Jeanie Lang; vocal trio.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Piano recital and guest soloists.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter"; sketch, "Cattle Rustler."
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

norship, shouldn't he have ardent Administration support?

♪ ♪ ♪

Of course Mr. Roosevelt would throw all of his influence here for his "Friend Jim" as he calls him in his congratulatory messages.

Then where would David I. Walsh be in his senatorial campaign? How would he, the Smith supporter of last year before convention, enjoy campaigning Massachusetts side by side with Mr. Curley?

This writer knows mighty well how Dave'd feel.

♪ ♪ ♪

So finally, the pathway for the Democrats in Massachusetts for political success here next November begins to look a good bit rougher and ruggeder than it did a few months ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Common Should Be Okeh

That meeting of CWA foremen, timekeepers and supervisors that jammed the Boston City Council chamber must have had tremendously weighty matters to discuss for, under simulation that the sturdy old hall's walls and floors could not support the 800 men gathered there yesterday afternoon, a quick adjournment was called. Better have Building Commissioner "Ted" Roemer investigate the underpinning of Boston Common and hold the next CWA conference there.

R. J.

Moore Prefers Prison To Earning Livelihood

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Robert Earl Moore of Milford walked into police headquarters here last night and asked to be sent back to Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh, Penna., saying he preferred penitentiary life to earning a living during present times.

Moore told Lieut. Michael S. Arnoisky that he is wanted in Pittsburgh for breaking parole after serving three years and three months of a three-to-six-year sentence on a charge of forgery. He said he was sentenced Feb. 1, 1929.

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HARTFORD, CONN.
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Tweed Shop
Presenting Suits, Coats and Skirts of British Type Tweeds for Town and Country Wear—
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Hip, Hip, Hooray! They're Off
Your hips disappear from sight completely in this wonderful side lace Girdle by De Bevoise. Boned back and front with elastic insets it's ideal for the heavy stout.
Sizes 26 to 33.
$7.50
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The Apparel Shop of Hartford
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Last Call!
SILKS and WOOLS
At this writing there are two racks of dresses at greatly reduced prices. Thrifty buyers will avail themselves of this opportunity.
$10 DRESSES
Were up to $39.50
$15 DRESSES
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Worthy of you . . . and your smartest clothes!
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Elm Street, Corner Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Our Semi-Annual CLUB SALE of Glenwood Ranges
STARTS MONDAY, FEB. 5TH

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"IT MAKES ME HUNGRY TO GO IN THERE"
RESTAURANT
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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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What's New in Spring Fashions
We invite you to come in and see. New arrivals are being unpacked every day. And it is our pleasure to keep you posted on the smart things for the new season.
Ready-to-Wear—Second Floor
C.E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
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Now in Progress
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NOW
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Feminine Wearables
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March of Progress SALE at Dey's
offers many splendid values in every department through the month of February.
Dey Brothers & Co.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy's
February Sale of Furniture and Floor Coverings
Now in Progress!

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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Values to $40
Now $26
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE!
Convenient Payment Terms
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Send the children to our . . .
Knitting Classes Saturday Mornings
We're having a special class in knitting, for girls from ten to sixteen. Your daughters will thoroughly enjoy the lessons . . . for it is so much fun making sweaters and other clever things to wear! Classes are being conducted by a competent teacher. No charge—except the usual cost of the yarn.
Saturdays—9:20 to 1 P.M.
ART DEPARTMENT THIRD FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Gas Price War Puts Babe Ruth Contest Off Radio Program

Independents Continuing Battle for Half-Cent Differential

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A gasoline war in the capital between nationally known companies and independents who do not advertise has assumed such importance, in the light of possible spreading to other cities, that Mr. Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, leading figure in the oil industry, has been in conference with the oil administrator, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, in an effort to iron out the points of contention.

Independent oil companies are keeping their "third-rate" gasoline at a price one-half a cent lower than of the Standard Oil Company, than that of the Standard Oil Company.

Bureau of Standards tests have revealed that the independents' gasoline contains more octanes than the third rate gas of the major companies. "Regular" gasoline, under standards set by the oil marketing agreement must contain at least 60 octanes. The average sold by the independents was 63.7 octanes compared with 62.4 octanes in that sold by the major companies.

The whole question of advertising is tied up in the "war." The independents claim that they are entitled to the half-cent differential because they have no advertising costs to pay and their brands are not so well-known. The major companies consider that the independents are underselling. Thus far the Administrator has been inclined to uphold the half-cent differential.

The local situation has already been duplicated in other cities. In Washington, the price of third-rate gas from independents is down to 10 cents with the Standard Oil selling at 10½ cents.

Two possible solutions are under consideration at present, establishment of minimum cost figures with a prohibition against selling below cost or importation into an area or establishment of a temporary price differential between majors and independents of a half-cent a gallon or thereabouts to prevail until a permanent solution can be determined.

After a conference with Mr. Teagle, the administrator expressed an opinion that negotiations to settle the local difficulties will "get somewhere."

At the same time, Mr. Ickes announced that the Government would not press for an injunction against the Standard Oil Company to stop a boys' prize contest which the Petroleum Board claimed was in the form of giving premiums. He said Mr. Teagle had told him the company had discontinued the contest.

In the contest, known as the "Babe Ruth Radio Contest," baseball equipment and 50 free trips were offered by the company as prizes for children turning in a required number of slips signed by adults.

So as not to disappoint boys who had entered the contest, other arrangements to provide the trips may be made through sources entirely independent of the company or any of the other companies participating in the contest.

A hearing on the suit had been set for this afternoon in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

New England

SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW

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10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

Hunting and Fishing, Archery, Fly, Bait and Surf Casting, Wild Animals, Birds, Hunting Dogs, Game Fish and Rare Waterfowl. United States and Canadian Government Displays, State Exhibits, Log Rolling Contest, Canoe Tilting, North Woods Trappers, Indian Village, Motor Boats, and Sport Equipment.

Admission 50¢ Children 30¢ plus tax

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FLAVOR

WE FIND it pays to make mayonnaise with *extra egg-yolks* and *blend-in the flavor.* You'll find it pays to buy Ivanhoe. It tastes like home-made. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

flavor blended

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE

Australia Accepts 'Gift' of Four Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra, Aust.

AUSTRALIA acquired new territory by a bill passed through the Commonwealth Parliament transferring to the Commonwealth from Britain four uninhabited islands situated between Timor and Australia, lying about 400 miles from the northwest coast of Western Australia.

The two chief islands of the group are Ashmore and Cartier Islands. They contain deposits of guano and beche-de-mer and trochus shell are also found there. From time to time complaints of illegal fishing in the waters adjacent to these islands have been made, and in view of their remoteness from Britain it was decided to bring them under Commonwealth control. Accordingly an Order in Council issued by King George V transferred them to the Commonwealth from the date of the passage of acceptance legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Three Provinces Join 'Revolution'

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of Prince von Starhemberg's Fascist organization, also form part of the State auxiliary police. Thus they are nominally under the control of the provincial Public Safety Director and constitute a part of the Government machine. So, in a certain sense, the Government is revolting against itself.

According to their own account these insurgents are mobilized to render aggressive support to Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and to enable him to free himself from control of disloyal leaders who really prevent him from carrying out his program of converting Austria into a Fascist state. The leaders of the Heimwehr here say that Austria is bound soongr or later to become Fascist—either brown or green—and they are determined to see that it is green.

Their motto is to set about a general state house cleaning. Tired of red tape and bureaucrats, they want to summarily dismiss all "disloyal" judges, prosecuting attorneys, army officers, professors and other officials, while placing supervisors over every department of public service to enforce obedience. They emphatically assert they will stay at Innsbruck until Dr. Dollfuss complies with their demands.

No Idle Threat

From the outset, they have declared if the Premier rejected their requests they would provoke similar uprisings in other parts of the country. And it is already clear from events in Burgenland, Styria and Upper Austria that this is no idle threat.

Heimwehr leaders here say they have already attained notable success, namely, the formation of the Supervisory Committee of Innsbruck, which they claim amounts to nothing less than a new provincial government. They have also placed such supervisors in all parts of the Tyrol.

Furthermore they have arrested 109 Socialists including three university professors, one judge, one major-general and other prominent persons. They have also cleared out many "undesirable" officials.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the Supervisory Committee in Innsbruck has not yet begun to function because of opposition of other patriotic bodies, notably Chancellor Dollfuss's own party, the Christian Socialists. To overcome this opposition the Heimwehr yesterday called out 800 armed revolutionists and posted them in front of the headquarters of the Christian Socialist Party and sent an imposing delegation to inform the executive committee of that party that the Heimwehr expected cooperation.

The previous day another company of revolutionists took possession of the editorial offices of the Socialist paper and held the whole personnel under arrest until freed by the police.

Fear Italian Occupation

Socialists here call these proceedings the beginning of anarchy and disintegration of the state. They say the Dollfuss régime has become so unpopular that if it were not for the danger of Italian occupation, National Socialists could seize control of the Tyrol almost without opposition.

In the opinion of Socialists the Dollfuss tactics are leading to inevitable National Socialist domination of the country.

Chancellor Dollfuss has agreed to thrash out the whole question when he returns from Budapest on Friday.

The Innsbruck "revolution" is not regarded as a danger in itself, but as indicative of the lack of discipline, unity and loyalty in Government ranks.

Longer, Slit Skirts At Paris Style Show

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—Buyers were hurriedly completing orders today at the final showing of 1934 spring fashion decrees, most of them wishing to start their return to the United States tomorrow.

Figures remain figures and the evening silhouette, which is mostly designed along form fitting lines, features long trains, high front and low back décolletés and slit skirts, sometimes worn over ruffled petticoat foundations.

Numerous bizarre effects are displayed in evening clothes, some of which are designed as bird silhouettes having fabric wings standing cut over the shoulder blades or back of the hips. The days silhouettes are more straightened with smooth-fitted shoulders and long sleeves having a fullness in the upper arm. Natural waists are accented by fancy belts. Skirts are longer, from six to ten inches from the ground. Many of them are slit six inches on each side. Necklines are fairly high.

'12 Below' Tonight In Boston Area, Weather Man Says

Ice Floes Hinder Vessels in Harbor; Ship Held Fast in Penobscot

Winter is gathering its icy legions for another charge on cold-beleaguered Boston.

Twelve below, tonight! This is the report of the "signal corps" in the top of the Federal Building after the usual morning weather observations.

New England is rallying for the siege. The coast guard is ready to move by sea with its flotilla of ice rams. Boston witnessed a flurry of preparations for an attack by air as ice-bound dwellers in the Penobscot Bay islands of North Haven, Vinal Haven and Stonington dispatched an air pilot to Boston for a plane to carry the mails held up in ice-blocked boats.

Boston harbor last night capitulated to the eight-day attack of sub-zero conditions and the coast guard sent out a recall for its cruising cutters in an effort to keep shipping moving in the stream. Heavy floes borne in from the outer bay on the flood tide added to the ice congestion around harbor piers.

Out in the rural areas, bucksaws were working overtime today laying up ammunition for tonight's impending attack. A dispatch from St. Albans, Vt., revealed that its winter-weary inhabitants were weathering their forty-eighth day of subzero weather so far this season. The minimum temperature last night was 26 below.

Old timers on the Maine coast had to dig down exactly 30 years into the frost line to find a winter that parallels 1934 for consistently low temperatures.

Ice clogs the fairway of Rockland harbor and out past Owl's Head breakwater in the open bay was a floe thick. The United States Coast Guard cutters Ossipee and Kickapoo pounded away all day in an unavailing effort to blast a channel out to North Haven and the other islands.

Late last night the Kickapoo churned into the Penobscot hoping to free the Eastern Steamship freighter Cornish icebound in Belfast. Experts admitted it was quite likely the Cornish would have to draw her fires, pay off her crew and call it a day until spring returns over this silent expanse of sea ice.

Wanakena, N. Y., Sees Mercury Hit 58 Below

By the Associated Press.

The cold wave which has held in the East for several days tightened its grip today, and the prospect was for even lower temperatures. All-time records were broken or equaled in many places in New York State, and widespread suffering resulted.

Upstate New York temperatures ranged from 58 below zero at Wanakena to 8 below at Buffalo and 9 below in Binghamton. Rochester's 12 below was the coldest in 30 years, and 21 below at Syracuse furnished an all-time February record. Lake Ontario was reported frozen for the first time in 60 years.

In New York City the low was 6 above zero, with the weather bureau predicting zero for tonight.

Ice Blocks Coast Guard On Buzzards Bay Patrol

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—The local Coast Guard base reported to Boston today that it was obliged to suspend temporarily its customary patrol duties in Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound because of extraordinary ice conditions. Edward H. Smith, commander of the station, said that the bay and the sound had become exceedingly dangerous for the navigation of small craft and difficult even for large vessels.

Alabama Parent-Teachers Start State-Wide Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers has started a state-wide survey to determine what is being done in the various communities in which an association is located to promote worthwhile use of leisure time resulting from shorter working hours.

Questionnaires have been mailed to the president of every P.-T. A. unit in the State asking detailed information. When the questionnaires have been returned a program for Alabama will be worked out, Mrs. James Fitts Hill, president of the Alabama congress, said.

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New 600-Room Hotel

The Pierrepont

Pierrepont at Hicks St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500

Paris Takes Stock After Riotings

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Key Points in Recent Disorders

Upper—Police Keep Situation in Hand in Avenue de L'Opéra. Below—Where Some of the Most Serious Outbreaks Took Place. Place de la Concorde Looking Toward the Distant Madeleine (Center). With Ministry of Marine on Right and Hôtel Crillon on Left.

Boston Snapshots

Armored Hockey—The thunder of hoofs, the rattle of armor, the jousting knights of King Arthur's court hurtle past. A fair damsel swoons as she sees one metallically enclosed gentleman violently unhorsed: she has recognized her pink silk kerchief tied to his helmet!

Tense moments such as these may soon be seen in the Boston Garden, where the Bruins and the Cubs have taken to wearing yellow leather helmets. The other night these protective devices provoked various comment. "It simply spoiled the game for me," complained one leopard-coated lady. "I want to see their expressions—and if I can't see their hair I can't tell who they are!" Now, if this lady would lean graciously over, before the game, and twine a handkerchief in the helmet of her hero, how much romance would be added to the spectacle!

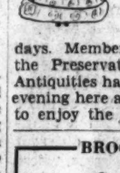
* * *

"Get Out of Here!" — That was the first expression of those used in the current French film, to greet those who attended the Fine Arts Theater's opening foreign language class, yesterday. It was printed at the head of the sheets given to each of the 470 people who were present, and it was explained, with many others, by Professor Banford of the Berlitz School. The literal translation of many of the French expressions was a good deal stronger than the English phrase given—a fact which provoked much hilarity.

These classes are to be held each Wednesday night at 9 o'clock. They will be devoted to the language of the picture shown at the theater during the current week. The film shown for the week beginning today is "Thunder Over Mexico" and the class next week will therefore be in Spanish. There is no extra charge for attending the classes.

* * *

"Living Pictures" — The mellow glow of many candles burning in the Harrison Gray Otis House, built by Bulfinch in 1795, revealed the fact that the old mansion has been furnished again in the style of its youthful days. Members of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities had gathered on Tuesday evening here at 141 Cambridge Street to enjoy the results of their efforts in restoring the original gracious charm of the place.



To add to the effectiveness of the restoration, a series of "living pictures" was presented. Descendants of early Massachusetts citizens, whose portraits were painted by Copley, Blackburn and Malbone, appeared in the costumes shown in these portraits.

* * *

"Uneasy Lies the Head"—A large, gilt, Chinese figure has lately taken its seat, Buddha-like, in the foyer of the Du Buron Studio. It wears a crown — and the head may well be uneasy, for it has been discovered that by giving a slight tilt to the crown, which rests loosely in place, the whole figure assumes a highly frivolous appearance.

Naturally Mr. Du Buron does his best to maintain the proper dignity of this new member of his family by straightening the crown whenever he sees it so adjusted.

The figure was brought from China and placed in the studio by Mrs. Mary C. Hale.

Threats of Strike Squelched in Cuba

HAVANA, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Mendieta, having apparently squelched the threat of a general strike, faced the new menace of terrorism today.

The President used stern measures to prevent a 24-hour "general strike" called by the Communistic Federation of Labor. Demonstrations were suppressed. Soldiers and police guarded men put to work in establishments deserted by strikers.

Disorders developed, however, both in Havana and in the interior during the night and early today. Several bombs exploded in various parts of Havana. There were no casualties and damage was slight. More serious bombings were reported in connection with labor disturbances at Santiago.

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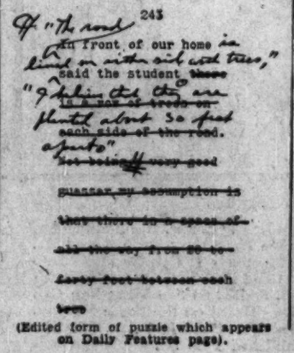
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Doumergue Hailed As Nation's Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

ish elections, Socialists in France may take the threat of dissolution as a signal for them to make a strong stand before it is too late.

However, recent manifestations have revealed that the sympathies of Paris, and presumably of the bulk of France, are not with the Communists. This was clearly seen when several dozen Communists, accompanied by large numbers of Apaches and brigands, descended into the center of Paris from the suburbs. They rioted, pillaged, looted, burned and ravaged despite efforts of the police. Many were armed with knives and revolvers and there were several exchanges of volleys with at least two fatalities and more than 100 wounded. But at no time did the manifestations take on an aspect of popular uprising that marked the historic disorders of Tuesday night.

In fact it is increasingly evident that as far as any public insurrection is concerned the key to the situation is held by the war veterans organization. They and they alone of the manifesting groups have the full sympathy and support of the majority of the people of both Paris and the provinces.

Furthermore they have experience in organization and weapons to carry out their aims, and it cannot be denied that only the resignation of the Daladier Cabinet prevented a recurrence of rioting with tragic results. The arrival of M. Doumergue appears to have calmed and satisfied the veterans, aroused by the killing and wounding of their comrades, at least for the present.

A Royalist manifesto signed by Jean, Duc de Guise, Pretender to the throne of France, was published in L'Action Française, Royalist organ. The Pretender urges the French people to seek a solution of the crisis in a traditional monarchy. On the other hand the Government has launched a John Doe process for incitement to murder and insurrection which is aimed particularly against Charles Maurras and Leon Daudet, co-directors of L'Action Française. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Maurras.

Steamship Owners Elect

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. R. J. Baker, former secretary of the American Steamship Owners' Association, was elected president of that organization last night to succeed the late H. B. Walker. Mr. Baker, a native of Bangor, Penna., was former manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

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Mansfield Asserts He Will Keep Firm Grip on Pursestrings

Mayor Mansfield's firm grip on the city government's purse strings will relax only in the case of the "most necessary" expenditures, he indicated today to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In asking appropriations for the really vital programs, however, he declared, "I shall not be niggardly."

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by a mayor under such trying circumstances, Mr. Mansfield cited what he called "startling" evidence of the inroads which the slump has made on Boston business. With valuations on the toboggan and the ability to pay even the shrunken levies now assesable, badly shaken, he pointed out, the city may expect the pouring in of tax money to become more nearly a trickle.

As a matter of fact, he said, on the basis of a tax rate of $32 a thousand, Boston may expect total tax receipts this year of about $3,500,000 less than those of 1933.

The valuation on April, 1932, was $1,890,000,000 and in April, 1933, it had dropped to $1,780,000,000, a reduction in just one year of $110,000,000.

Wages paid in all manufacturing industries in Boston amounted to $53,000,000 in 1932 compared with $105,000,000 in 1928, Mr. Mansfield noted. The average number of wage earners, he said, dropped to 46,000 in 1932 from about 75,000 in 1928, while the value of manufactured goods decreased in 1932 to $298,000,000 from $586,000,000 in 1928.

"I am opposed to the expenditure of public money on so-called luxuries," the Mayor said, pointing to the request for expenditure of $1,000,000 on the Strandway in East Boston as an example. "The reckless waste of public money shall at least be ended during the four years of my administration and all for the definite purpose of keeping down the tax rate."

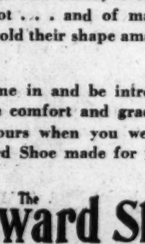
Jobs Go A-Begging As Industry Seeks Workers in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — "Falta de Brazos"—shortage of hands—a caption frequently employed by South American newspapers when the continent was hungry for workers, has appeared again, for the first time since the depression set in.

A newspaper made use of it here to entitle a paragraph calling attention to the shortage of laborers in the agricultural districts of Limache and Quillota.

Builders declare that there is record activity stimulated by the generous facilities granted to employees under the compulsory retirement pension law, a general desire to invest depreciated pesos and recent legislation which exempts new construction from taxation for the next decade.



In Action are your shoes pretty?

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All from our regular stock. Plains, mixtures — including our finest imported and domestic fabrics.

The values that went in tell the story.

GROUP I—Two-thirds of these show savings of $20, $25 and $30.

293 were $60
974 were $55
948 were $50
1025 were $45

$30 now!

GROUP II—Half of these are from "our finest"—our $75 and $85 suits—savings of $30 and $40.

879 were $85
2997 were $75
1012 were $70
2413 were $65

$45 now!

OVERCOAT BARGAINS, too!

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GROUP II—Half show $30 or $40 savings. Were $65 to $95.

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The Young Folks' Page

The Sophomore Petition

A Knollslea Hall Story

By Millicent J. Taylor

Part I

"GIRLS," cried Nancy, running down the steps into the study hall where a group of Knollslea sophomores sat on their desk tops, talking over the last of the midyear examinations, just over. "What DO you think?"

"We're all thunked out," Judy retorted. "Expect us to strain our wits further after that last history question?—Out with it, Nancy. What's doing?"

"They're fixing up the corner room on our floor. New rug, and fresh curtains. Who do you s'pose for?"

The girls looked at one another.

"Every year after exams one or two new girls come in," volunteered Fanny Faraday, who was an old-timer at Knollslea Hall.

"I hope it's a good basketball player," said Bunny Marsh, fervently. "With Hattie abroad this term, and our jumping center always thinking about the new newspaper, the sophomore team could do with another member."

"It's a newspaper worth thinking about, all the samey," laughed Judy, making a face at her best friend, "but Knollslea Hall is certainly limp on good editorial writers—so I vote for a new girl with a quick sense of comment."

"You turned down a perfectly grand editorial of mine, Judy, so you don't deserve a new recruit for your staff," Helen Morton teased. "And I can see by the look in Barbara's eye that she hopes the new girl will like to ride horseback better than to play forward on the team or write sweet nothing for the Knollslea Know-All. I myself hope she is a good skater and doesn't have to be trained in to coöperate with our student government. Won't it be exciting to have a new girl, everybody? I am so tired of all you same old bunch—"

Four sophomores piled on Helen with a whoop, pummeling her until she shouted for mercy.

"There's a fine headline for your paper, Judy. 'Sophomores Attack Class President!" Bunny remarked, watching the battle.

"Yes! 'Famous Literary Editorial Writer Escapes Clutches of Hoodlums'," called Helen, as she broke away, dashing toward the Sophomore floor, seven of her classmates tearing after her.

"What a noise!" It was Mrs. Hornaday, the music teacher, who had entered the study hall in the wake of the retreating host. Bunny and Judy stood up politely, as was the Knollslea custom. "All through your examinations, girls? Perhaps that accounts for the riot? Or is it just Sophomores? You are a rather riotous class, aren't you?"

"I'm afraid so," agreed Bunny. "We've lost our down-town shopping privileges twice lately for being so noisy."

"I don't know what makes us," Judy commented after Mrs. Hornaday had gone on through to the Music Room. "No particular one of us starts it. But as a class we have got into terribly rowdy habits, haven't we, Bunns?"

Bunny nodded. "A new girl is always fun," she said after a moment. "I loved it when you turned up the middle of last year, Judy. It was exciting to guess what you'd be like, and it is always thrilling to think a new friend might be arriving."

* * *

All next day the door of the corner room on the Sophomore floor stood open, showing fresh white curtains with pretty cretonne overdrapes framing lovely views of the snow-laden pines and steep chapel roof beyond. But no new girl arrived—no basketball forward, clever editorial writer nor good skater. Fanny had sounded out her aunt, Miss Faraday; Bunny had asked Miss Newell and Miss Wells. No one of the faculty seemed to know. "Or if they do, they won't tell," mourned Betty Ellen.

Dance in the Gym

The whole school danced in the gym that evening, in an informal after-exams party of just girls. "Nero carousing during the burning of Rome," remarked Judy, referring to her idea of what was happening to the examination papers as they danced. "You are a great one to talk," retorted Gladys Hays, a Senior. "You know more history than all of us together, for you have fairly lived it, going around Europe for years with that newspaper dad of yours."

Bunny left the dance for "Hilarity Hall," the sophomore dormitory, ahead of the others, and ran up the front stairs humming a gay tune. Suddenly, at the top she stopped short. The door of the corner room was closed, and a light shining under it made a thread of gold along the floor.

The new girl had arrived.

A sound of shuffling and tapping feet, and Betty Ellen, Barbara Rollins, Mary Macmillan and Fanny came swiftly along the hall dancing an English folk dance, Nancy clapping time.

"Look, friends," cried Bunny, pointing dramatically. "My basketball forward has arrived."

"From the looks of the slit of light under that door," said Judy, firmly, "I am certain that my editorial writer has arrived."

"She's getting rested up so she can ride horseback with me," insisted Barbara, who rode every day on her own horse, Pal. "I suspect she's come from the wild west, and knows all the cowboy tricks."

"It's early yet," said Nancy. "Let's serenade her with the 'How d'you do!' song."

The suggestion was greeted with laughter and exclamations of delight. So the class, full of the joke, grouped just outside the door and led by Nancy sang with vigor:

"How d'you do, New Sophomore, How d'you do.
Is there anything that we can do for you?
If there's anything at all
We will do it at your call.
How d'you do, New Sophomore, how d'you do."

"Surely she'll stick her head out with a musical welcome like that," said Betty Ellen, who was bursting with curiosity to see the new girl.

The door opened slowly, flooding with golden light the eager faces of the Sophomores. A little gasp. They couldn't believe their eyes, and yet there was no one else there to greet them. For before them in a quilted silk dressing gown of soft lavender, stood—not a girl at all, but a dainty little white-haired lady, with a smile on her delicate cameo-like face, looking at them with deep-set dark eyes, the brightest that Bunny had ever seen.

"Thank you, my dears," she said gently. "That was a nice song. Was it really meant for me?"

"Yes," burst out Mary, recovering first. "I mean—well, of course we thought—"

"We wouldn't have been so rowdy," put in Judy. "We thought—"

"We wouldn't have called you a sophomore," said Bunny, "but we thought—"

"You have evidently thought a great deal, my dears," said the little silver-haired lady, a flicker of amusement at the corners of her mouth. "Thank you for the song. I don't know when I've been serenaded, and by a group of young people in party frocks. It is delightful, too," she added wistfully, "to be a 'new sophomore', even by mistake. And now," with a smile, "shall we say good night? And get our beauty sleep for a lovely fresh day coming very soon?"

Somewhat subdued, they said good night, and with a bright little nod their "new girl" closed the door.

Sophomores in Conference

The girls hurried, and so there was time for a conference, held in Bunny's room from habit, before the "lights out" bell.

"Oh, oh," cried Barbara as she rolled on the bed, stifling laughter in the pillows. "My wild west broncho buster!" "And my baseball player," mourned Bunny.

"I don't see why Miss Grey put her on our floor. We'll never be able to have any fun," objected Fanny. "We'll always have to be quiet so she can take naps."

There were rumbles of discontent among the sophomores.

"We can present a petition," suggested Helen, who loved anything that sounded legal.

"Hear! Hear!" said Judy in a deep voice. "Anything to give Helen a chance to get up a document. I agree, we oughtn't to have her. She'll be a bother and we'll always be barging into her or making too much noise. And we're in trouble enough for noise already."

"Maybe that's why Miss Grey put her here," laughed Betty Ellen. "She'd about given us up, you know."

"Well, it's settled, isn't it, that we ask Miss Grey to move her from the Sophomore floor?" asked Helen. "I'll write a petition tomorrow—Bunns and Barbara, will you keep still!" But she had to laugh, for Bunny and Barbara, their arms around each other's necks, were wiping each other's eyes elaborately, and whimpering, "My lost basketball player," and "My lost broncho buster."

"Do we send in a petition tomorrow to get rid of her?" Helen repeated, when she could speak with a straight face.

"We do," the sophomores said in one official voice.

"Who is she, I wonder," asked Nancy dreamily, from her place at the window.

"Somebody's grandmother, Infant. They always are," said Judy severely.

But Nancy seemed not to notice Judy's flippancy. "We had a grandmother in our house, years ago, when I was little," she replied. "We loved her. She told us about the days before automobiles when they drove in a phaeton to an all-day picnic five miles away and about making the quilts we slept under. She was so gentle and sweet, we always went to her with everything. And she was so dainty and little, like a bit of old china. We all took care of her, and loved to do things for her. We've never got over missing her. Of course, it's up to you, about that petition," she went on. "But if you don't mind, girls, I'd rather be left out of it."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Before them in a quilted dressing gown stood—not a girl at all, but a dainty little white-haired lady.

Fiala and Byrd Displays at Stamp Exhibition

NORTH POLE and south pole are both contributing their high adventure and the battle with frozen wastes of snow and ice to the drama of the National Stamp Exhibition at Rockefeller Center, Feb. 10 to 18.

A contrast is seen in the exhibit of Maj. Anthony Fiala, arctic explorer, and the Byrd expedition display. Fiala was lost so long at the north pole in the early 1900's and is now showing his own polar bear postage stamp, while the current Admiral Byrd expedition is showing a model of its own igloo post office in the antarctic situated near the radio which keeps it in daily contact with the world.

In addition to his polar bear stamps, Major Fiala is exhibiting a set of photographs which are said to be among the finest ever brought back from the top of the world. Tropical adventures with Theodore Roosevelt and active service in the Spanish-American War are only other chapters in the Major's life, for he found that the tropics even in such stimulating company as that of the Rough Rider President "Teddy" lacked the lure of the arctic.

Major Fiala likes to prove he "never got to the north pole although lost for three years near it." He says:

"When I listen in on the Admiral broadcasting from Little America, my memory goes back to older times, and I can see a similar setting of ice, snow, glare, waste, and wind, a different group of men; men who for three years were shut off from the world yet returned to tell their tale. I sometimes wonder whether the Admiral considers Little America's possibilities if cut up into building lots. It was one of our prize jokes in dark days of the arctic night that those to whom we would sell those north pole building lots would get free ice and free meat with the lots."

History has it that the Fiala-Ziegler expedition made three attempts to reach the pole. They never attained their objective, but during their 4000 miles of sledging they added new islands and new waterways to the world's charts. Their ship was crushed in the first polar night. Two rescue parties searched for them, and the second got them out in July, 1905. Fiala says further:

"I could show Admiral Byrd how to print his own stamp if he needed to learn, as I hope he won't. Before I started exploring I was a photo-engraver and put in the plant at the Brooklyn Eagle. But after our ship was lost, we had no zinc. With the aid of Russell Porter, astronomer of our expedition and now famous as inventor of the reflecting telescope through which so many amateurs watch the stars, I devised our polar bear stamp."

Fiala has connection as well as contrast with the Byrd Expedition through part of its equipment. Of that distinctly arctic garment, the parka, which now goes to the antarctic, he says:

"Parkas weighing only two and three quarter pounds apiece were the type the Byrd men chose. I order them from the makers a hundred miles beyond the Yukon. Handmade wolverine, they will keep out the bitterest wind. If we have much more of this hard winter, parkas will probably become popular in New York City."

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Craft Shop

Mosaic Work in Paper

Conducted by Harry Irving Shumway

THERE is nothing very difficult about this project; it doesn't take a great deal of deep thinking to do things in this paper craft. But I warn you that it does take a lot of patience. So before you get out your scissors and glue-pot, decide whether or not you would like to spend hours over dabbing numbers of tiny colored dots on a piece of wood with a pointed stick.

That question out of the way, let's see what we get for all our painstaking work. Something very special and handsome, you can be assured.

Mark out your design, something simple. A coat-of-arms, a conventionalized flower, a Viking ship or anything you fancy.

The only things needed are some sheets of good quality colored paper, some glue and a few small, very sharp-pointed sticks. These sticks are to pick up the dots of paper and squares and transfer them to the glued design. The tips of water-color brushes make good sticks.

The pieces of colored paper can be prepared in advance in two ways.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Box Decorated With Mosaic Work in Colored Paper and Finished With Coat of Clear Lacquer or White Shellac.

This box, for instance, is something you couldn't buy. It looks like a rich treasure chest in gold and colored mosaic. Undeniably hand-made. No machine on earth could turn it out. Thus we have that really satisfying article, something beautiful and something made entirely by hand.

Of course you know what mosaic work is. One of the old, old arts. Roughly speaking it is the making of a picture or design with many small tiles, pieces of glass or stone. We work on a smaller scale and use tiny bits of paper.

Colored Paper, Glue and Small Sticks

There are many articles that can be made in this way—vases, bottles, clock-cases, boxes, bowls. But a small box is good for a start. It has flat sides and an easily "gluable" surface. A small one will do—one with a cover to it.

A paper punch will stamp out thousands of them in a short time by using five or six sheets at once. A punch with half a dozen different-sized holes is excellent for this, as it gives the very small dots which will make lines and the larger ones for the broad spaces. The gold paper is cut out in strips, about 3-16 inch wide, into different lengths. The gold paper can be marked on the back. Draw several lines the right distance apart and cut them with a sharp knife. Then snip off the different sized rectangles with scissors. These pieces run from an ⅛ inch wide to ¾ of an inch.

Paint one part of the design at a time with the glue. Then take the sharp pointed stick with a little glue on the tip and pick up the dots or squares one at a time and transfer them to the glued surfaced. When this one small section is done, press down into good contact with a bit of cloth.

The whole design is finished in this manner, one small section at a time because the glue dries quickly. The gold background of the design is done in lines straight across, and continued over the edges in the case of the cover. You will have to clip special angles on the little pieces that adjoin the figure in the center of the design. Each small piece of paper is fitted in its place, one at a time. Now you see what was meant when I said it took patience.

Lacquer or Shellac

After the article is finished it can be painted with a coat of clear lacquer, the quick-drying kind, or some thinned white shellac. This will preserve the surface and also give an added brilliance to the colors.

These colored papers, including the gold and silver, can be bought at any stationer's. They come in large sheets and a few of them will do a great many articles.

Using the tiny dots of paper, it is possible to make small medallions, buckles and so on. Wooden bowls are very effective, too. And, of course, our old friend the book-end lends itself splendidly to this craft.

Of course, it does take a lot of time. But surely, an individual thing, something of your own in design and construction, is worth the hours spent on it. Perhaps we are coming back to the days of beautiful handcraft, the very special article that our forefathers took such delight in. At any rate, these things may be preserved as treasures whereas the machine-made thing is often only for a day.

Mail Bag Lists

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Brenda P. (11), Plymouth, S. Devon, England. From girl who could speak German and English.

Marion G. D. (13), Lachine, Quebec, Canada. From England and South Africa.

Ginger H. (14), Seattle, Washington. Interested in swimming, basketball, sewing and art.

Betty A. S. (16), New York, New York. Interested in art, sports, and reading.

Joanne E. (15), Lincoln, Nebraska.

Marie S. (14), Burbank, California. From Europe, especially Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia. Interested in photography, music, swimming and literature.

Mary Ella D. (18), Los Angeles, California. From Spain, France or China. Interested in corresponding in Spanish, sports, traveling, reading and music.

From Boys

Jack M. (13), Newcastle, N. S. Wales, Australia. From United States, Canada, New Zealand, India and South Africa. Interested in stamp collecting.

Leo Raymond G. (13), Salinas, California. From China, Mongolia, Egypt, India, and Alaska. Interested in exchanging stamps and football.

Daniel P. (13), Glendale, California. From France or England. Interested in horses.

Over 20

Betty A., Doncaster, Yorks., England. From San Francisco, Colorado, South America, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands or Western Canada. Interested in music, adventure, corresponding, dancing, foreign countries and peoples. Have slight knowledge of French.

John W. P., Victoria, Australia. From any country. Interested in all topics, sport, reading, gardening.

A. A. T., Nigeria (native African) From America or South Africa.

Will Barbara J. C. of Haiti, West Indies, and Faith M. of New York City send in their street addresses. There are letters waiting for them.

Mail Bag rules are found in another column

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Members of the Mail Bag Circle:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor and to tell how grateful I am for the many friends I have made both in my own United States and in foreign lands.

Perhaps you would be interested to know that we have formed a little group in this city of those who are interested in the Mail Bag column. We meet and discuss our letters and read some of the most interesting ones and often have pictures and booklets and tokens to show each other from our brothers and sisters all over the world. It is like one big family. We read and discuss the Monitor and all its many activities.

The recent letter from a Monitor Reading Group in Germany was most interesting and we would be glad to hear more about it and tell more about ours. I am an Over Twenty but the majority of our Group are under 20. I would be glad to hear from anyone, anywhere for I am always glad to welcome new friends, especially those who are of The Christian Science Monitor and the Mail Bag.

We do other things, too, besides reading. At Christmas we packed and distributed Christmas baskets, complete with food, toys and a little tree in each, to those who were less fortunate than we, and it would be hard to tell which got more joy out of it, those who received or those who gave. In closing I will give you a little verse that came to me one day. Read it down and it tells our Name read it across it tells our Aim.

Our Motto

Making hosts of comrades
All the world around
In every land and Nation
Loyal hearts are found

Being kind and thoughtful in
All we do and say
Giving smiles and helping
Gain friends along the way.
Ever in our hearts
Remains the sacred prayer, to
Scatter beams of sunshine

On everybody, everywhere.
Friendship is most precious

Love teaches round the earth
On let us all be brothers and
See our brothers' worth

Always count our blessings
Never tell of sadness—
God is watching o'er us
Everywhere is gladness.
Like a knight in armor
Ever may we stand,
Sentinels of comradeship
Throughout every land.

Lillian J. McC.

Brighton, England

Dear Editor:

Would you please forward the inclosed letter to the Hamburg Monitor Reading Group as we are anxious to get in touch with them. Their letter appeared in a recent Mail Bag of the Young Folks Page.

May we, the members of the Brighton Monitor Reading Group, take this opportunity to thank those whose loyal and untiring efforts have made the Monitor so interesting for us. It has provided mutual ground upon which we have met to find more friendship and understanding, not only between ourselves, but between all the nations of the world. Like the Hamburg Group, we, too, would be glad to have news from similar groups in other parts of the world.

In view of seeming world conditions we feel the vital importance of promoting better understanding through the honest sincerity of the Monitor, and therefore send out our call to those who would wish to link up in this study of truthful news which is to "bless all mankind."

We meet about twice monthly to read or talk about articles on the pages which we have studied. It provides a wide and varied collection of interests and no one could possibly take part without finding something in which they were interested.

We are especially grateful, too, for the Progress Edition of the Monitor. In studying it we were made to realize the power of honest endeavor to the ideals of Truth, and to appreciate deeply the foresight of Mary Baker Eddy in founding an avenue in which the written word of news may reach all mankind with encouragement and truth.

With all good wishes to Monitor readers,

Brighton Monitor Reading Group

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

The sixth grade at McKinley School has been reading some of the Mail Bag letters. The letters are on a big yellow poster which was made for the Monitor Exhibit a while ago. The sixth grade has started on a Trip Around the World, and we do wish we might have a letter from every country in the world where the Mail Bag is read.

So far we have visited Hawaii and are now aboard ship for Australia, where the whole class will meet together again. Some of us are stopping at Japan and China and Virgin Islands.

Most of us are making a scrapbook of the trip. In my book as we arrive at each country I am putting an article from the Home Forum Page written in the language of that country. There isn't a translation in Japanese.

For Chinese I clipped the picture in the Monitor which showed the Chinese newspaper's letter to the Progress edition.

I am the only one in our room who goes to a Christian Science Sunday School, but I take lots of clippings for current events to school, and my teachers says they are very interesting.

If we are to receive letters this term, while we are on the trip, this letter will have to be printed real soon. We do hope it will be. Quite a few of us, mostly the boys, are collecting stamps.

There are 27 children—13 girls and 14 boys. I am the youngest. I am 10.

Since the earthquake last March, all the children in Long Beach are in bungalows, one for each grade, made of wood with tent tops. We shall have a fine new school at McKinley next term, bigger and better than the one they are tearing down. It was condemned, along with all the others in Long Beach, after the quake.

Greetings to all the Mail Baggers all over the world! Send us a letter, please!

Seeley M.

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I think it is fine to give children, and grown-ups, too, a chance to correspond with people the world over, through the Mail Bag. Won't someone please write to me from Birmingham, England? My aunt lives there and I am going over to visit her next summer. I would love to have a penfriend to visit, too. It would seem so nice to meet someone with whom I had been corresponding. I am 13 years old, very much interested in art, dogs, and all kinds of sports. I hope someone will write to me.

June C.

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By A. H. Hughes

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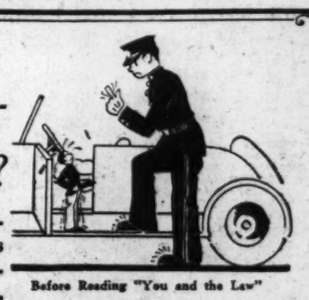
Who's Afraid—
If He Knows the Law?



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The Home Forum

Woodcutters in the Goosepit

THE woodcutters have come at last. We heard the first crash early this morning, before the sun was above the horizon; and while the quiet damp fields were still lying hushed and expectant under clear, pale skies and the vacant silver stare of a dying moon.

At first we could hardly believe that it was true; but a few moments later the first trembling beams of the rising sun glinted on swinging axes, and almost immediately there followed the sudden dull crash of a tree.

We looked at each other in dismay. We had been expecting it for weeks, and it had come at last. Soon the little oak wood at the foot of the hill, that had been our delight for so many years, would be no more.

As the morning wore on toward noon, the sunny woodland dells rang and echoed to the shouts and voices of the men. There, on the higher ground above the stream, a dozen axes were at work: hireling axes that smote and had no pity. There was something relentless in their rhythmical swing, in the ceaseless scattering of chips, and the tossing aside of the great boughs. It was as if tragedy stalked through the woodland. Surrounding trees stood up rigid against the sky, looking on in silent resignation, mutely awaiting their turn. And, all the long day through, one found oneself mechanically counting each tree that fell and awaiting the next with a little shiver of suspense.

We had known these ancient oaks so many years and they had held such memories for us that now it was like watching the destruction of dear friends. We had watched their green boughs, tossing and surging like the waves of a living sea under the southwesterly gales; had seen their green burn slowly to russet and gold in late October; we had searched for the first windflowers and violets under their bare branches in spring.

Toward five o'clock, along the green rutted ride, came the first team of horses, massive chestnuts, planting their hoofs sturdily as they strained at their great load. Slowly, lingeringly, the huge trunks slung with chains went by and, in a few short moments, had left forever the beautiful home of their birth and slow growth to maturity. We watched them until they were out of sight. Woodland closes are quiet and mournful in the gray winter twilight. All about us, the trees lie prone on the moist ground; the ivy, the moss, the bronze tangles of last year's ferns have been trampled down; no bird dares sing; a wind with a hint of rain in it goes whispering across a darkling clearing, searching in vain for friendly arms.

Yes, others besides us will miss these trees.

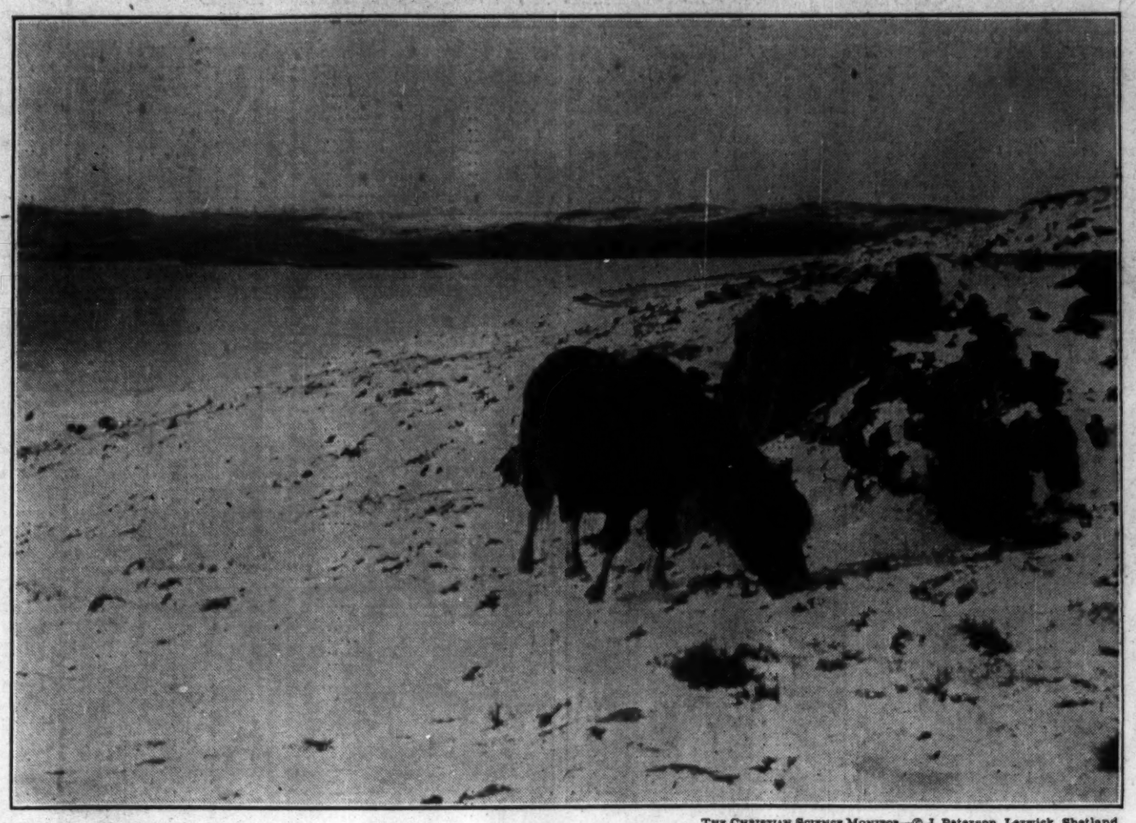
Yet nature, we know, cannot but triumph. Balked in one direction, she will immediately occupy herself in another. The oak tree and the dense growing hazel and groundash have gone, but long-dormant forces will be brought to light by their going; for now the sun will be able to penetrate the earth again, and the soil, no longer called upon to nourish the giant veterans, may give foothold once more to bramble and blossom. In April, the bluebells will loose a lake of azure across the clearing; opening primroses will blink to find themselves facing the full light of day instead of the green half-light they had been expecting. In June, tall foxgloves and rosy spires of willow-herb will light the hollows with their crimson fire, and the yellow St. John's wort star the moss with splashes of sunshine.

And, so, throughout the year, the bare dingles and hollows that were once the oak woods will still be a pageant of beauty. B. N.

Winter Moon

Winter has walked the world again—
And the bright snow bears the deep stain
Of savage clouds that rear on high—
Like winter stallions in the sky.
The wind lifts the light, upper snow
As spray is lifted from the flow
Of summer's soft and languid sea.
Against the moon a lonely tree
Etches a dream of black and white
Against the deep and silent night.
A stranger in this silence lost—
There speaks the thin and brittle frost.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.



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A Winter Forager

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

'Mr. Jacob'

BLACK eyes set deep under bushy gray brows, large nose jutting grandly from a thin face, grizzled beard a little sparse and ragged, long brown fingers that were clever at knotting neckties or pleating dress fabrics in alluring cascades, a persuasive voice and manners that outshone his rusty clothes—that was Mr. Jacob.

Long before Mr. Jacob's semi-annual visit to our house, we began to plan for it. Mother would say: "When Mr. Jacob comes we will buy this, we will buy that." In the clock case, where we cached small things that must never be lost—the prescription for great-grandmother's glasses, the tweezers, the eye-stone, the key of the dog's collar, the bit of quartz with a garnet in it that we found in the pasture—Mother kept a folded paper bearing a list entitled "Mr. Jacob." The list was never long, for she could not buy lavishly; but always she looked forward to supplying some needs of the household from Mr. Jacob's pack.

Mr. Jacob's visits were a great convenience. It seemed to me, as a child, that we were exactly six miles from everywhere. It was six miles on the north to Mr. Loomis's store at the Street, and six on the south to Mr. Lamphier's at the Center, and six on the east to a general store next to the Creamery, and six approximately west to the real metropolis where cotton spindles furnished support to five hundred families. Between us and these six-mile-distant emporia were scattered tiny thread-and-needle, tea-and-sugar shops. French Peter on the Shanty Road had for sale a queer and ancient collection of objects that made rare excitement and laughter when they were finally disposed of at auction. The great-great-great-grandson of a Revolutionary general would consent to sell us a pound of sugar or a spool of thread when we went for the mail. Mr. Orange Case used to keep a "mess of notions" for sale in his front room, until he got so old that he could not tell the difference between a silver-three-cent-piece and a dime.

These little stores fell far short of satisfying either the real needs or the desires of the female members of a family. True it is that, when Mother wanted a new hat or a new coat, she drove to the city with Father, and the produce they carried in paid for the goods she brought back. But there were dozens of smaller things that could be bought reasonably and pleasantly of Mr. Jacob on his regular visits. Mr. Jacob was an honored institution.

* * *

Imagine the scene of a spring visit. The background is an old white farmhouse at the foot of a long stony hill. The house was built in 1752 by a certain Daniel who later, in company with his son Daniel, followed General Humphrey to White Plains and did not come back. The younger Daniel did return and the strong generations of a single family flowed through the house for more than a hundred years longer.

The house stood narrow to the road behind three maples, but ran back for a long way in a rambling line of winter kitchen, summer kitchen, shed and outhouses.

Great-grandmother, seated at her window in the kitchen bedroom, was the first to see Mr. Jacob coming. At her call I scurried to look and saw a bent figure trudging down the hill, with a pack strapped to his shoulders. He walked with a kind of forward-falling gait that he could keep up on the soft dirt roads for long hours. Brown with roadDust and humped under his pack, he looked something like a large toad, self-protective in his coloring, yet swiftly perceived by a household of women who had been awaiting his coming for a week.

Mother received him in the winter kitchen. Wide bare boards warmed with rag rugs, a barrel rocker covered with brown and yellow print for little Great-grandmother, a high-backed chair for Mother, a low black rocker for me, sunlight pouring through small panes over geraniums in bloom, and Mr. Jacob on his knees before his opened pack—that scene comes clear across the years. Great-grandmother, tiny and bright like a late winter apple, is mostly starched white apron. Mother wears a curled bang and a chocolate-colored dress, with a pointed basque. The child that I see like a figure at the reversed end of an opera glass has a shingled head and, for the rest, the picture does not register. I remember the shingled head, for the annual spring shearing of fussy, tow-white curls was always a welcome event to me.

* * *

The undoing of Mr. Jacob's pack was a long, complicated, and fascinating process. It was all so ingenious, that knotting of stout cords, that safe envelope of oilcloth, so economical yet so adequate, that inner wrapping of strong blue and white ticking, and that skillful placing of the smaller packages within the pack, that precision and frugality. Yarn for Great-grandmother's knitting? Oh, yes, lady, from the parcel in which skeins lay close as the leaves of a book. Needles and thread, and buttons on shiny cards, and bunches of tape and rick-rack edging. A great smooth package, from the bottom of the pile, held glossy table linen and toweling. A smaller parcel, unwrapped from soft paper, made me squeal and then touch my shingled head with regret, for it held ribbons—"Ah, nein, nein!" said Mr. Jacob, doing them up again and hastily producing a round comb of blue celluloid. "For the hair when it grows a leetle!" he coaxed.

There was another large flat package of shawls, and I think one of jersey basques, for there is a photograph of that vintage showing Mother snugly dressed in one.

Most enticing, most productive of long and earnest consideration, was the package of dress fabrics. In dealing with these, Mr. Jacob was at his best. He must have been an artist, that man, for he knew at a glance what color and fabrics best fitted each customer. Women trusted him, too, to bring them goods of sound quality and discreetly conservative mode. He was really the fashion arbiter of the countryside, for he came straight from New York—not from our own capital city, but from the great metropolis itself. He did not pass off shoddy goods or ultra fashions, for he really liked to see his customers buy what was suited to them. He would tell them by graphic gestures how the goods should be made up; and, when he came again, he inquired for it as for a mutual friend; and, if he saw it being worn, he complimented the owner. He was even known, once in a while, to suggest a little alteration.

Mother bought me material for a dress. She hung long over a plaid gingham, and I hung big-eyed over a dimity with little blue and pink flowers. Mr. Jacob pleated and unpleated the ends of the two pieces, the plaid listlessly, the dimity with affection. Yet the plaid was handsome, it would not show soil, and it cost much more than the other.

Finally Mr. Jacob draped the plaid against my small form and probably saw me obliterated. "Nein!" he said definitely. "She is too—too *skinny!*" and at that practically made a dress out of the figured dimity, so craftily that Mother was pleased with my looks and won over. Mr. Jacob lost money by his selection, but he gained a firm friend in me.

Packing up was almost as interesting as unpacking. Could he get everything into the limited compass of his oilcloth? It did not seem possible. Would he forget something? A guilty little wish, surely. But at last everything was fitted in neatly and dexterously.

Mr. Jacob naturally stayed to dinner, since there was no place of public entertainment within that six-mile radius. Punctiliously he arranged payment in goods for what he ate, but there was always a little extra, a gift, a fairing for me, in the form of a few faintly frosted squares of Turkish paste from the most precious of all his bundles.

Thus, if in no other way, we knew that Mr. Jacob came from New York, for where short of that great treasure-house could he have obtained Turkish paste?

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

BY NATURE Shelties are docile and tractable, while their diminutiveness appeals to the kindly and protective instincts in mankind. The ponies in their native haunts belong, for the greater part, to the crofters. They take their share of bearing or drawing the burdens of the soil; and their progeny, sold into the big outer world, bring useful coin to the home coffers.

As this picture shows, they are hardy foragers. All the year round they fend for themselves on the open hillsides or "common scattald." During the winter, the gates of the croft inclosures are thrown open so that they may enter and regale themselves on titbits left over from the harvest of summer. The seaweed, also, provides them with fodder, when the tide is at the ebb, on the shores of the voes, or creeks. But today the native ponies of the island are a diminishing race. Their price in hard cash has shrunk considerably and the canny crofters do not care to rear them merely out of sentiment. At one time, many were sold into the slavery of the coal mines; and, although men did not mean to be cruel, yet cruelty it must have been to the helpless animals lifted so suddenly from

". . . the breath of the cool hillcrest,
And the cliff-face sheer, where the sea winds croon,"

to the filth, the fumes and the perpetual darkness of the coal pit. Many social evils are laid at the door of the machines, but surely here is a place where their advent has brought needed good; since the tireless wheel and cable have now largely replaced the straining slipping hoofs of those lovable creatures.

Out on the heathered hills in the summer dusk; down by the wandering rills that gurgle their way to the sea; scraping and nosing beneath the snows of winter; there you will find the tiny ponies of Shetland at their best, happy and hardy in their unpampered freedom.

"Hill-bred ponies with wind-blown manes,
And elfin ponies with kindly eyes,
Sad old ponies with straggling beards,
Shaggy, and slow, and wondrous wise."

'All in Good Time, Lassie'

A crudely coloured picture of the Cannebière in a school geography book first set me yearning for far-off places where the sun always shone and sea and sky were Reckitts' blue. Whenever I thought of "abroad" after that I saw it always in terms of hot sunshine, vivid colours, and tree-lined streets. Increasingly as the years went on I would think, "When I grow up I shall travel; I shall go to Marseilles." It was always Marseilles, because that picture represented all that one had even vaguely thought of as "abroad"; it was both a confirmation and a promise. . . .

As soon as I began to earn money—as a typist in an advertising agency—I bought second-hand travel books. There was one called "Seekers in Sicily," and one containing coloured pictures of cypresses and olive-orchards and peasants in picturesque costumes. I ached to see an olive-grove, a vineyard, a field of violets, a mimosa-tree in full flower, oranges and lemons really growing on trees. My parents, I knew, had seen none of these things, and contentedly never expected to, but I would see them in time, I would tell myself passionately; . . .

My father would tell me that he saw Venice every night from the Thames Embankment—by which he meant the lights from the bridges reflected in the water, and the mistiness and shadows of the wharves. And as for Naples, he declared, you could find it in the City, in "little Italy" at the back of the G. P. O. where dark-eyed children danced round street barrel-organs, and washing fluttered from windows, and on lines stretched across alley-ways, and sweet-pepper and garlic were hung up in doorways to dry, "just like abroad."

"All in good time, lassie, all in good time," he would say, when I fretted in my travel-hunger and impatience. . . .

The first time I left England was not to go to sun-drenched Teneriffe, but to grey, wind-swept Ireland, the country of my ancestors. True, it was only to cross to Belfast—which is scarcely Ireland—but I was nineteen, and it was the first time I had crossed the sea, which is a thrill at all times, . . .

The excitement of stepping out of the train and seeing the ship lying alongside with steam up, waiting, the gleam of the coloured band on her funnels, and the white paint of her rail, and of going aboard at midnight when most people are securely in bed and asleep; the adventurousness of moving slowly out of harbour between the red light and green, and of facing the great dark sea beyond; the irresistible, child-like, wonder as to how the ship can find its way through that black, unpathwayed dark. . . .

And for those of us who are thrall to this glamour every crossing of the English Channel is an adventure—however many times one may have made the crossing before. The adventure lies in going to another country, where even the smell of the air is different.—From "All Experience," by ETHEL MANNIN. (London: Jarrolds.)

Triolet

Afield in winter must I go.
To search for profiles once I knew
Of ridges now made smooth by snow
Afield in winter must I go.
The sunset sky will smile aglow
On trees that seem a subtle blue;
Afield in winter must I go
To search for profiles once I knew.

JESSIE CARTER.

Un Salvacondotto

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUANDO le nazioni sono in stato di guerra e la voce del dovere richiede che uomini debbano attraversare le linee nemiche, che gioia deve essere di possedere un salvacondotto—quel documento che permette loro di venire nel campo del nemico senza danno e senza ostacolo.

Ottenere il giusto senso di sicurezza—sentirsi assolutamente sicuri quando si venga chiamati a far fronte ad esperienze, nella vita, che sembrano atterrirci e spaventarci—è la brama sentita e devota di ognuno. Alcuni uomini e donne sembrano aver afferrato un dono concesso da Dio—un salvacondotto da Dio che li rende capaci di far fronte, con serenità incrollabile ed un giocondo senso di sicurezza, a condizioni che riempiono altri di perplessità e di timore. Pensosamente ci chiediamo: Saprò mai in che modo si fa?

Che cosa fu che diede a Daniele un senso di sicurezza nella fossa dei leoni ed ai tre giovani Ebrei nella fornace del fuoco ardente? Che cosa fu che diede a Gesù un senso di sicurezza quando stava sulla prora di una nave in pericolo e calmò una bufera furiosa? Che cosa è che rende alcune madri capaci di sentirsi sicure quando sono chiamate a far fronte nei loro bambini a qualche manifestazione dei sensi dolorosa ed apparentemente pericolosa? La risposta della Scienza Cristiana ad ognuna ed a tutte queste domande è specifica e categorica. Esiste davvero un salvacondotto per tutti. Quel medesimo senso di assoluta sicurezza di fronte a condizioni perverse è accessibile oggi ed a tutti. Possiamo invero fare la conoscenza di Dio ed essere in pace.

Un senso costante di sicurezza nella presenza di dolore, di peccato o di pericolo di qualsiasi nome e natura è, naturalmente, una condizione mentale—uno stato di consapevolezza che è accessibile ad ognuno ed a tutti qui ed ora. Nel trattato della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy scrive (pag. 514): "Comprendendo il controllo che Amore esercita sopra tutti, Daniele si sentì sicuro nella fossa dei leoni e Paolo mostrò che la vipera era innocua." La Scienza Cristiana, perciò, dà al mondo un breve ma esplicito salvacondotto espresso nelle notevoli parole seguenti (Science and Health, pag. 335): "Qualunque cosa sia tuo dovere di fare, tu puoi farla senza danno a te stesso."

Coi ponderare quelle verità fondamentali della Bibbia alla luce della Scienza Cristiana, troviamo in esse un rinnovato significato e potere. Quando affermiamo che Dio è Amore infinito e che l'uomo è fatto nell'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, questa affermazione ci rende capaci di dichiarare con rinnovata certezza che non vi è e che non vi può mai essere cosa alcuna diversa dal divino Amore od al difuori dall'Amore. L'uomo nell'immagine di Dio, adunque, è ora, e deve continuare per sempre ad essere, nell'infinito Amore, illeso e sicuro, amorevole ed amabile. Per certo, dunque, nella presenza di questo corretto pensare, le suggestioni di risentimento, di gelosia, di malizia e di odio devono dissiparsi in nullità impotente e lasciarci illesi dall'errore—non toccati come pure non toccabili.

Si consideri inoltre che senso di assoluta sicurezza viene a noi quando ponderiamo questi grandi fatti biblici, che Iddio è Spirito infinito, Vita infinita, e che l'uomo nella Sua immagine è la piena e perfetta espressione di Dio. Che messaggio di gioia ha questo per tutti noi? A che cosa serve negli affari pratici della vita quotidiana? Alla luce di questi grandi fatti siamo resi capaci di dichiarare con certezza sempre crescente che l'uomo reale è qui ed ora e per sempre nell'infinito Spirito e nell'infinita Vita. In tal modo egli è, e deve continuare per sempre ad essere, sicuro da attacchi più o meno subitanei.

Pensiamoci ancora una volta, e che patente di libertà troviamo! Dio è Spirito infinito, Amore infinito, Vita infinita, e nulla al difuori di Lui è presente od ha vita. Con certezza sempre crescente, dunque, possiamo, con sforzo persistente quotidiano, affermare senza timore che la materia ed ogni vestigio dell'apparato di ciò che chiamiamo senso materiale, tempo e spazio—limitazione di ogni nome e natura—sono al difuori di Dio, e sono perciò privi di realtà.

La comprensione spirituale di Dio, che gli Scientisti Cristiani, con umile gratitudine, ammettono si può raggiungere passo passo, deve necessariamente portare con sè un senso di sicurezza in mezzo a dolorosi o lusinghevoli manifestazioni del puro e semplice senso mortale. Possiamo riconoscere, dunque, un significato più pieno in quelle parole di S. Paolo: "E non vi conformate a questo secolo, ma siate trasformati mediante il rinnovamento della vostra mente"; come pure, quando disse ai Cristiani di Filippi: "Abbiate in voi lo stesso sentimento che è stato in Cristo Gesù." Questo vero stato di consapevolezza, dunque, è davvero il nostro salvacondotto. Con esso possiamo passare illesi dovunque ci sia necessario di andare.

E così le parole di Mrs. Eddy sono per sempre vere: "Diletti Scientisti Cristiani, mantenete le vostre menti così ripiene di Verità ed Amore, che il peccato, la malattia e la morte non vi possano entrare" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pag. 210).

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A Safe-Conduct

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN nations are at war, and the call of duty demands that men must pass through the enemy lines, what a joy it must be to possess a safe-conduct—that document which allows them to pass within the enemy's encampment unharmed and unimpeded.

To gain the right sense of security—to feel absolutely safe when called upon to face experiences in life which would seem to terrify and appall us—is the heartfelt, devout longing of everyone. Some men and women seem to have grasped a God-bestowed gift—a safe-conduct from God which enables them to face, with unfaltering serenity and a joyous sense of security, conditions that fill others with perplexity and fear. Wistfully we ask, Shall I ever know how it is done?

What was it that made Daniel feel safe in the lions' den and the three young Hebrew men in the burning fiery furnace? What was it that made Jesus feel safe as he stood on the prow of a threatened ship and quieted a raging storm? What is it that enables some mothers to feel safe when called upon to face in their children some distressing and apparently dangerous manifestation of the senses? The answer of Christian Science to each and all of these questions is definite and categorical. There is indeed a safe-conduct for all. That same feeling of absolute safety in the face of untoward conditions is available today and for all. We can indeed acquaint ourselves with God and be at peace.

A constant feeling of safety in the presence of suffering, sin, or danger of every name and nature is, of course, a mental condition—a state of consciousness which is available to each and all here and now. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 514), "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless." Christian Science, therefore, gives to the world a brief but explicit safe-conduct couched in the following remarkable words (Science and Health, p. 335): "Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself."

As we ponder those basic truths of the Bible in the light of Christian Science, we find in them a renewed meaning and power. When we affirm that God is infinite Love, and that man is made in God's image and likeness, this affirmation enables us to declare with renewed certainty that there is not, and there never can be, anything unlike divine Love or outside of Love. Man in God's likeness, therefore, is now and forever must continue to be in infinite Love, safe and secure, loving and lovable. Surely, then, before this clear right thinking the suggestions of resentment, jealousy, malice, and hate must fade away into impotent nothingness and leave us unharmed by error—both untouched and untouchable.

Consider, further, what a sense of absolute safety there comes to us when we ponder these great Bible facts, that God is infinite Spirit, infinite Life, and that man in His image is the full and perfect expression of God. What joyful message has this for all of us? Of what use is it in the practical affairs of everyday life? In the light of these great facts we are enabled to declare with an ever increasing certainty that the real man is here and now and forever in infinite Spirit and infinite Life. Thus he is and must forever continue to be safe from attack, sudden or otherwise.

Think of it once again, and what a charter of liberty we find! God is infinite Spirit, infinite Love, infinite Life, and nothing apart from Him is present or has life. With ever increasing certainty, therefore, we can by persistent daily effort fearlessly affirm that matter and every vestige of the paraphernalia of what we call material sense, time, and space—limitation of every name and nature—are apart from God, and therefore are without actuality.

The spiritual understanding of God, which Christian Scientists acknowledge in humble gratitude to be attainable step by step, must of necessity bring with it a feeling of safety in the midst of the distressing or alluring manifestations of mere mortal sense. We can see, therefore, a fuller meaning in those words of St. Paul, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind;" and again, when he said to the Christians of Philippi, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." This true state of consciousness, then, is indeed our safe-conduct. With it we can pass unharmed wherever it is necessary for us to go.

And so the words of Mrs. Eddy are forever true: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Whittier's Influence on Lincoln

Whittier was never on the field of battle nor did he ever see a regiment, except the colored one led by Colonel Shaw. Singing indirectly of the war that he deprecated, he produced no really great war poetry, like Whitman's "Drum Taps." The witty poetess Gail Hamilton satirically showed him the anomalous position he occupied, by sending him slippers embroidered with belligerent eagles in Quaker drab. Still he saw with real insight that slavery, and not state rights, was the cause of the war. In his famous song, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott," he stated without mincing words, exactly what the South was fighting for—the maintenance of slavery. He further insisted that there could be no proper ending of the war unless slavery were abolished.

In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
While still is spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the knell
Of Slavery forever!

When the Hutchinson singers, in the spring of 1862, sang this song to the army of the Potomac, they were driven out of the lines by Northern officers, one of whom said he thought as much of an abolitionist as of a Rebel. The singers finally appealed to the White House for permission to continue singing it. Lincoln read the poem, which made a deep impression upon him, and concluded that it was just the kind of song that the soldier should hear. He took to heart its call for abolition, for a few months later, he spoke to the Cabinet about his intention of issuing his celebrated Emancipation Proclamation. He later informed Charles Carleton Coffin, the war-correspondent, that this song had brought him to a final decision in the matter. Thus our humble poet, who was not only an agent in the founding of the Republican Party, was instrumental in unshackling the bonds of the slave. He was indirectly responsible for the issuing of the greatest document in American history since the Constitution.—ALBERT MORDELL, in "Quaker Militant, John Greenleaf Whittier." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial:- Market Quotations

Market Rallies Well Following Early Reaction

Early Losses Eliminated and Gains Recorded for the Day

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Stocks checked their downward course with a lively rally in the late trading today.

Forenoon losses of fractions to more than 2 points were largely canceled, and many shares advanced for net gains. U. S. Smelting soared several points net, after dipping more than 3.

Montgomery Ward, American Smelting and American Can showed late firmness. U. S. Steel and New York Central got back their losses, while American Telephone regained all but a fraction of a 2½-point setback.

Commodity Control

Financial circles were much interested in advices from Washington that the President had suggested the control bill, now being drafted, include commodity exchange regulation, and that the Federal Trade Commission act as a supervisor and administrator of the proposed law.

Declaration of the regular quarterly Union Pacific dividend, although causing no surprise, brought further cheer to followers of carrier stocks who had been holding on to their favorites, despite the reaction. Most of the January traffic reports of leading roads were also encouraging.

Word that the Bank of France had raised its discount rate from 2½ to 3 per cent was according to expectations of quarters that have been studying the gold movement from abroad. Further steps, it was felt, might also be taken to slow down the gold flow from French coffers, as well as to curb excessive fluctuations of French exchange.

Bond Market Improves

While several lower priced bonds reacted farther today, the general corporate section of the market was a bit steadier than yesterday.

Trading was in smaller volume during the early trading.

French Government bonds rallied sharply on the reports from Paris that rioting had subsided, and that steps had been taken toward the formation of a new cabinet. Both of the French issues, the 7s and 7½s, advanced about three points. The general foreign list was irregular.

Secondary classifications in the rail, utility and industrial groups registered in many cases further losses of fractions to more than a point. The losers included American & Foreign Powers, International Telephone 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Chile Copper 5s.

Some of the local traction bonds were strong. Such issues as Alleghany Corporation 5s, National Dairy Products 5½s, Union Pacific 4s and Santa Fe 4s.

There was a small and normal market for U. S. Government issues. Several of the Treasury loans edged up 1-32 to 2-32s of a point, and the rest of the list, including Libertys, ranged unchanged to 2-32s lower.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Is the shakeout completed? That is the chief interest among traders at the moment. If we go back to previous similar patterns we find that sudden reactions usually assume one of two forms: (1) Either the reaction goes straight down for two to three days, or (2) the first day of selling is followed by a quiet session which in turn is followed by a second wave of selling the third day.

For the time being it would seem wise to await developments in order to see whether stock prices will follow normal procedure. There are so many news events in the mill just now that it is difficult to arrive at intelligent guesses as to what effect they may have.

The bill to regulate the stock exchanges might be expected to have a depressing, or at least a quieting, influence for a while.

It is not clear just how radical the agitation will become. Wall Street is so unpopular in many districts that many congressmen doubtless will feel that allegiance to their constituents will demand that they become active in their arguments and speechmaking. All of this may dampen Wall Street enthusiasm for a time.

On the other side are the developments in Europe and in our monetary affairs. The action of the gold and silver stocks reflects more than ordinary interest in these shares. It suggests strongly that something is to happen for both silver and gold. The turn for the better in these issues after so many weeks of relative dullness would seem to be a favorable development.

After all is said and done, one wonders whether the real impetus behind stocks will not come from business activity. We have seen speculative moves based upon announcements or sudden remedial measures, but for the important trend, I think we shall have to see it backed by a substantial rise in the business indexes. That would appear to be reflected in the action of the important leaders which have been relatively dead for some weeks.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	Total
Wednesday	79.3	84.6	86.0	83.3
Week ago	78.8	84.1	85.2	82.7
Month ago	73.0	74.1	77.3	74.8
Year ago	63.2	64.5	82.3	70.0
2 years ago	67.2	72.7	81.9	73.9
Three years ago	89.4	104.2	99.8	97.8
High (1934)	80.2	86.1	86.9	84.4
Low (1924)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.0
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.2	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

1926 average equals 100.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 8	Last Feb. 7
42	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	42	42	42	
97½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	100	97	96½	97	96
11⅝	6⅝	..	Adams Express	6500	11¼	10½	11¼	10½
27½	21½	1	Adams Millis	7500	27½	26½	27½	26½
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	1500	10¾	10½	10⅞	10⅝
7⅝	5½	..	Advance Rumely	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
9⅝	6½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	9	8½	9	9⅛
106¼	95½	37	Air Reduction	100	103½	103½	103½	104¼
3	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	3	3	3	3
23⅞	20⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	38900	23¾	22¾	23½	23¼
5½	4⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	6200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
14⅜	8¼	..	Alleghn pf ww xxx	1000	12¾	11½	12¾	12¾
13½	5⅝	..	Alleghany pf xw	800	10⅜	9½	9½	10⅜
22½	21¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1000	10⅝	10	10⅝	11
157	144	6	Alleghany Steel	10	25	25	25	
23¼	16½	..	Allied Chem	2300	153	149½	153	149½
30	12¾	..	Allis Chalmers	6900	31⅜	30⅝	31	30¾
5¾	4	..	Alpha Port Cem	700	18	17½	17¾	18
38¾	25	..	Amal Leather	200	5½	5	5½	
50⅝	41½	2	Amal Leather pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	
36	34⅞	..	Amerada	100	48¾	48½	48⅝	46½
22	14⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1200	32¼	31¾	31¾	33
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note	1200	20⅝	20	20½	20¼
12¾	7½	..	Am Bank Note pf	50	44½	44½	44½	44¼
64	58½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1600	11¾	10½	11⅜	11⅜
38	28	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	50	63	61	63	60
104	94⅛	4	Am Brake S&F	600	36	35½	36	36
134	126½	7	Am Can	7500	104¼	99¾	103½	101½
135½	123¼	..	Am Can pf	200	125	134	135	
56⅛	38⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2900	31⅜	30	31¾	31
12	6½	..	Am Car & F pf	600	52	52	52	53½
49	46¼	2f	Am Chain	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
30½	27½	4	Am Chicle	200	49	48¼	49	48⅜
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Coal	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
4½	2⅝	..	Am Com Alcohol	4000	57	54¼	57	55¾
10½	6	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
13⅜	7¾	..	Am European	300	9½	9¼	9½	
29¾	17	..	Am & For Pow	17300	12⅝	11¼	12¼	12⅜
25	12	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	27½	26½	27½	27½
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	23	22½	23	22½
20¾	17¼	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	15⅛	15	15⅞	16
10½	7¾	..	Am Hawaiian	3200	21	20	20⅝	20⅜
10	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	300	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
45	35⅛	6	Am Ice	2200	9¾	8¾	9¾	9½
10⅜	6¼	..	Am Ice pf	100	44	44	44	
1⅜	¾	..	Am International	5100	10¼	9½	10¼	9⅞
29	19⅛	2	Am La France	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	2700	36¾	34⅜	36⅜	36
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	1000	70½	69	70½	69
9⅜	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	600	7¾	7¼	7¾	7
8	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
24½	18	..	Am Metal	8500	24½	22¾	23½	22⅝
31⅜	21	1½	Am News	60	30½	29⅞	30½	30
12½	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	17200	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	10⅜
39⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	28½	27¼	28½	28½
26¼	12⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	24½	23½	23¾	24½
27⅞	17½	..	Am Radiator	12400	16½	15⅝	16⅜	16⅝
46⅞	36	3	Am Rolling Mill	25400	26	24⅝	25	25⅜
6	3¼	..	Am Safety Razor	100	45	45	45	46½
2¼	1	..	Am Seating	500	6	5½	6	
29	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	700	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅜
20	13¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	49800	48¼	45¾	47¾	46⅞
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	101	101	101	101¼
85	68	2	Am Steel F pf	2500	25	24	25	24⅝
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	40	79	79	79	78
125⅛	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	59½	57	59⅛	58
109¾	47⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	8600	122¾	120¾	122½	122⅞
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	15600	25½	22½	24¼	25½
80	69¼	6	Am Woolen	200	77	76½	76½	79½
17⅛	14⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	12600	16⅜	15⅝	16½	16⅛
83¾	61⅜	1.25	Am Writ Pap pf	6500	79	77¾	79	79¾
3⅛	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	11	10½	10⅝	11
8½	5⅞	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	8¾	7¾	8¾	8
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	900	22⅝	22¼	22½	22½
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	35600	16½	15⅞	16½	16¾
7⅛	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	85	85	85	84½
6¼	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	9500	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	4500	3	2⅞	3	3
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	59*	57⅜	59½	59
8	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	9900	8	7¾	8	7¾
7¾	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Apparel Ind	800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
69	50	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	17⅞	16¾	16¾	16½
73¾	54	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	69½	69½	69½	69
81½	70½	3.30	Atchison	5500	71	68⅝	70½	70
53¾	38	..	Atl Coast Line	100	81	81	81	81½
22	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	1900	51¾	50½	51	51½
35½	28½	1	Atl Refining	5900	33¾	32¾	33⅜	33
45½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	400	42	40½	42	40¾
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	7200	54¼	52	53¾	53¾
52	46	1	Austin Nichols	1700	11	10¾	11	11
10¾	7½	..	Austin Nichols A	100	48	48	48	

—B—

15⅞	4	..	Baldwin Loco	21400	14½	13⅝	14½	14⅜
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12400	32¾	31½	32¾	32¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	34⅜	33⅛	34⅜	35
92	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	93½	93½	93½	90
46⅜	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	44⅜	43¾	44¼	43¾
109	95¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	50	109	108¾	109	109
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	300	5¼	5	5¼	5⅜
33	18½	..	Barker Bros pf	30	31	31	31	31
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	4800	9½	8¾	9¼	9
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	16½
89	74	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	81	81	81	81
123½	87⅜	..	Belding Hem	1500	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11
105½	95½	5.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	105	104½	104⅞	103¾
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
23⅞	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	15600	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	21⅛
32	26½	..	Best & Co	400	30½	30⅝	30½	30
49¼	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	12300	47	43⅝	47	46⅞
81⅝	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	79	77¾	77¾	79½
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	37¾	36	37¾	36½
16½	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1300	15½	15	15⅝	15
24½	14⅞	..	Bloomingdale	100	23½	23	23½	25
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	64½	60½	64½	61⅜
27⅝	19¾	1.60f	Borden	5200	28½	25	25⅝	26
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	2500	26½	25⅝	25⅞	26
18	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	12400	16⅞	15¾	16⅜	16⅜
20	15	..	Briggs & Strat	500	19½	19½	19½	20
34⅞	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	13400	35¼	34½	35¼	34½
7	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	900	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78	78	78	78
60⅞	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	60	60	60	60
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	400	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	8½
9⅜	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
6⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1800	6¾	6	6⅜	6¼
36	23⅞	..	Budd Mfg pf	160	31⅝	30½	31⅜	32
5¾	3¾	..	Budd Wheel	2100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
4⅜	2⅞	..	Bullard	3400	14	13	13¾	13¾
14	4	..	Bulova Watch	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4
19¾	15	.40	Burns Bros pf	90	12	11	11	
3½	2½	..	Burroughs Add	5200	18¾	17⅞	18⅜	18½
11	5½	..	Bush Terminal	200	3¾	3¼	3¾	3⅝
2⅝	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	30	11	11	11	11
4	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4¾	2½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
32¾	21½	..	Butterick	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			Byers	9300	31⅜	29½	31	31½

—C—

27½	18¾	..	Calif Packing	800	36¼	35	36	35½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1900	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2800	6¼	6	6	6¼
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1000	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	27⅝
17½	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	8700	17	16½	17	17⅛
32½	28½	1f	Cannon Mills	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	31⅜
5⅝	5	..	Capital Admin	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	9700	82¾	79½	82	81⅝
32¼	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4300	31	29¼	30¼	30¼
2⅝	1½	..	Celotex vtc	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
44⅞	33⅜	..	Celanese Corp	9400	41¾	39¾	41⅜	41½
10	6½	..	Celotex Co	200	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
32⅛	28	1½	Celotex Co pf	110	9½	9½	9½	9½
62	70	..	Central Aguirre	1000	32	31½	32	31
11⅜	7¾	..	Central RR of NJ	100	85	85	85	85
38	32¾	..	Century Ribbon	800	11	10½	11	11
7½	3¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	18600	37¾	36	37¾	36⅞
46	34	2½	Certain-teed	1300	6	5½	6	6
46⅝	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	1000	42½	40½	42	42¾
4	2⅜	..	Ches & Ohio	5200	45	44⅛	45	44⅞
4½	2⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	4	3⅝	3⅞	4⅛
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
8½	4¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	10¼	9	10¼	10
13¾	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	6200	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	7⅜
15	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	17800	12¼	11	12	11¾
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'western	18900	13⅞	12¼	13¾	13¾
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	23	21	23	22¼
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1500	9½	8½	9½	8¾
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	21¼	20½	21¼	20¾
8	3⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	5½	5	5½	5⅞
9⅜	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7½	6⅞	7½	7
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	500	8½	8	8½	9
10½	6	..	Childs Company	900	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
59⅝	49⅞	2	Chrysler	67100	58½	56⅞	57⅝	58¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	22	21	21½	22
7⅜	6½	2	City Ice & F pf	20	78¼	78	78¼	78½
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	2700	1½	⅞	1	1
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	3200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	100	5	5	5	5
5	3	..	City StoresA vtc	800	5	5	5	5
14	8¾	..	Clark Equipment	60	13	12¾	13	13
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
14¾	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5800	14	13½	14	13⅝
28	18	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	82	82	82	
8¾	3⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	4800	27½	24½	27¼	25½
30	10½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1800	8½	7½	8	8
40¾	27	..	Colo F & I pf	60	28	28	28	28½
33	20	..	Colo & Southern	10	34	34	34	
19¼	11½	.50a	Colo & So 1pf	60	32	32	32	32
63	41	5	Columbia Gas	38500	18	17½	17⅞	18
27½	23	..	Columbia G pf B	80	65	64	64	63
70⅞	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	26½	25	26½	27
26⅞	18⅝	..	Columbian Carb	800	69	67	69	67½
25½	23½	1¼	Comm Credit	4400	28	25	26	25⅞
97	91½	6½	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	26	26	26	25⅞
43	38	3	Comm Cred 1pf	20	96½	96	96½	96
27	24	2	Comm Cred A	100	42	42	42	42
51½	35¾	2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	250	27	26½	27	26⅝
101⅝	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	7100	31	29½	30	30
36¾	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	25600	33½	31¾	33¾	32¾
3⅝	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	85400	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅜
44⅜	31½	6	Comwlth S 6 pf	3800	42	39	42	41¼
30¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	3900	29¼	28¼	29½	28½
5	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	1200	5	4½	5	4¾
15½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	4900	16¼	14	15⅜	15
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	19800	45¾	44	45½	45¾
4⅜	2¼	4	Consol Laundries	1600	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14½	9¾	..	Consol Oil	21400	13½	12½	13¼	13¼
2⅞	2⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1200	6½	5⅝	6½	5½
8¾	6½	..	Consol Textile	114500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1¾
3½	2⅜	..	Container A	600	8¼	8	8¼	8
14⅝	7	..	Container B	2400	3½	3½	3½	3½
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking A	1300	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	13⅜
83	48¼	4	Cont Baking B	4200	2¾	2	2½	2¼
81	76	2½	Cont Can	4500	79⅝	78½	79¼	79
11¾	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
34½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1800	33½	30¼	32½	32
2⅜	1½	..	Cont Motors	7500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
20¼	16½	..	Cont Oil	10300	19⅞	18	19½	19
9¾	7¾	3	Corn Products	1900	79⅝	78½	79	79½
			Coty	2800	8	8	8	7¾
35	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	2200	33½	33	33½	33½
14½	8	..	Croname Radio	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
36⅛	29½	..	Crown Cork & S	400	34¼	34¼	34¼	33
6¼	2¾	..	Crown Zelleback	2500	4¼	4¼	4¼	5⅛
31½	21¼	..	Crucible Steel	400	29¾	29	29½	29½
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	500	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
10⅛	3½	..	Cuba Ry pf	700	9	9	9	9
3¾	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	25800	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝
50½	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	520	47¾	43½	47	43½
21¾	13½	..	Cudahy Packing	3500	58½	48½	50¼	48⅜
62⅛	43⅜	.80h	Curtis Publishing	1000	20¼	19¼	20	19¼
			Curtis Pub pf	100	60	60	60	61½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 8	Last Feb. 7
8¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	30400	4½	4	4¼	4⅛
10¾	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9300	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅝
19	11	..	Cutler Hammer	900	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17¾

—D—

13½	11½	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	15	14½	14½	15
34⅛	26⅝	..	Deere & Co	13600	33	31½	33	32½
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	2800	69½	67½	69½	69¼
33⅝	22½	..	Del Lack & W	13600	32	29⅝	31⅝	31¼
11⅞	8½	..	Denver R G pf	1500	10¼	9⅝	10¼	10
79½	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	78	87	78	76½
18½	10½	..	Detroit & M pf	60	14	14	14	
40½	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	900	47	45	47	46
38½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	200	26	26	26	
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30½	30½	30½	31
36½	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	21400	36⅜	35½	35⅝	35¾
38½	14¼	1.20f	Dominion Stores	300	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅝
17½	8¼	.75	Douglas A	25400	25⅝	23½	24½	24½
11½	7½	..	Dresser A	200	16½	16	16½	15½
1⅞	1	..	Dresser B	200	10	10	10	10½
103½	90⅝	2	Duluth So Sh pf	300	1¾	1½	1¾	
118⅝	115	6	du Pont de Nem	12700	101½	98½	101½	99¾
26	16½	1	du Pont deb	100	117½	117½	117½	117¼
96⅜	90	8	Duplan Silk	400	21	21	21	21½
27½	17½	..	Duquesne Lt pf	30	96	96	96	
			Durham Hos pf	10	27½	27½	27½	22½

—E—

9¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	8¾	8	8¾	8¾
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	89¾	88¾	89½	89¾
20½	13½	.25e	Eaton Mfg	4800	18¾	17⅝	18⅜	18
13½	11⅜	..	Eitington Schild n	500	13¼	13⅛	13½	13¾
20¾	18⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	18400	27½	26	27	27
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	1000	98	98	98	94½
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	4700	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
6½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	5¾	5¾	6¼	6¼
20¼	8½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	17500	8¾	7⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Banking Situation Not Alleviated By New Deal Statutes

So Says H. Parker Willis Who Disapproves of Treasury Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 8—Underlying difficulties in our banking system which were responsible for the major financial troubles of recent months have not been in any sense alleviated by "new deal" legislation in the opinion of Dr. H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University, when he addressed the business and professional men's current affairs institute at the University of Cincinnati on Friday.

Conceding that the Banking Act of 1933 partially rectified banking evils, Dr. Willis stated that the root of the problem has not been reached. "This situation," he stated, "has been recognized by a good many banking and business leaders who have not thought it well to say much about it in public. Partly because of the belief that, if we emerge from the depression the correction of the banking situation will be rendered correspondingly easier.

"This latter view," continued the professor, "is not well founded. The difficulties of the banking situation were in truth, a cause rather than a mere symptom of the distress in which the country finds itself. They must, therefore, be eliminated if we are to get real recovery of business."

The points in which banking reorganization is necessary were given by Dr. Willis as the provision of better and more satisfactory banking facilities, improvement of the personnel in charge of banks, the installation of something like the branch system with its corresponding centralization, elimination of political influence and political control, and real stabilization of the currency. Dr. Willis considered a change in the general jurisdiction over banks which woud remove competition between states and between the states on one hand and Congress on the other as highly essential in the improvement of the banking position.

Conditions in Congress at the present time are not helpful for those wishing to restore a sound banking position, he pointed out and the rank and file of the business public must exert themselves to obtain permanent remedial legislation.

In the professor's opinion the government should appoint a strictly non-partisan commission of experts to codify existing banking law to rid it of its inconsistencies and to adapt it to existing requirements.

Speaking of the recent revision of the Banking Act, Dr. Willis said: "No good has come from Treasury management of banking in the past, and I contemplate no good from it in the future."

Market Value Of Stocks on Feb. 1 $37,364,990,391

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—As of Feb. 7, 1934, there were 1206 stock issues aggregating 1,292,789,736 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $37,364,990,391.

In the following table, listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups, with the aggregate market value and average price for each.

	Market Value	Average Price
Autos & Accessories	$2,826,119,613	$26.76
Financial	988,459,730	17.84
Chemicals	3,838,756,912	53.69
Building	337,006,285	21.60
Electrical Equip. Mfg	926,819,125	22.67
Foods	2,464,047,916	33.27
Rubber and Tires	309,537,784	30.60
Farm Machinery	449,203,812	36.49
Amusements	157,109,911	11.24
Land and Realty	47,693,190	9.60
Machinery and Metals	1,168,322,639	24.35
Mining (exclud Iron)	1,187,888,039	21.65
Petroleum	4,301,743,499	23 50
Paper & Publishing	225,178,446	13 40
Retail Merchandising	1,899,353,493	31.29
Railway and Equipts	4,406,082,029	38.23
Steel, Iron & Coke	1,695,436,370	43.04
Textiles	249,454,395	22.25
Gas & Elec (Operatg)	1,945,474,009	28.02
Gas & Elec (Holding)	1,272,426,676	13.21
Comutns (Cb Tl & Rd)	2,685,652,109	70.63
Miscel Utilities	161,820,944	15.95
Aviation	271,310,265	13.99
Business & Off Equip	297,976,457	28.03
Shipping Services	14,306,089	6.83
Ship Op & Bldg	37,155,530	11.01
Miscel Business	78,338,700	13.68
Leather and Boots	266,868,525	41.82
Tobacco	1,406,841,882	54.29
Garments	21,037,706	16.20
US Co's Optng Abrd	698,216,028	20.75
For Cos (in Cuba&Can)	759,352,288	20.42
All Listed Stocks	$37,364,990,391	$28.90

As of Feb. 1, 1934, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $903,074,507. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore 2.42 per cent.

Electric Production Up 12.5 P. C. in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Feb. 3, was 1,636,275,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,454,913,000 in the like week of 1933, or a gain of 12.5 per cent, according to a report released by the Edison Electric Institute.

All sections of the country showed good gains over last year. The Rocky Mountain region rose 17.6 per cent over the 1933 period, leading the list, while the West Central region brought up in the rear with a gain of 6.2 per cent.

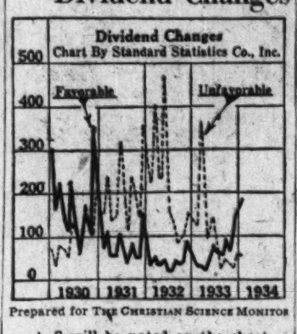
The week ended Jan. 27 showed a gain of 9.6 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

Chicago Stock Exchange Seat Doubles in Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 8—The cost of a seat on the Chicago Stock Exchange has doubled since the last one was sold before the end of 1933. Arrangements have just been completed for the sale of a seat at $6000, up $3000 from the last sale.

Favorable Trend In Dividend Changes



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As will be noted on the chart, a comparison of favorable and unfavorable dividend changes has followed a progressively favorable trend since last summer.

Favorable changes in January were the highest since 1930, while unfavorable actions have dropped off to the lowest number of the depression.

Chicago Road First To Plan Fund For Bond Retirement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Chicago & North Western Railway today held the honor of being the first railroad to move definitely towards compliance with President Roosevelt's suggestion that all public utilities establish sinking funds to retire bonded indebtedness.

It filed a comprehensive plan with the I. C. C., providing at such time as the company shall begin to show a profit above its fixed charges it shall set aside a certain percentage for sinking funds purposes, such percentage to start at 3 per cent for the first $2,500,000, and graduate to 23 per cent for any amount over $20,000,000.

In presenting the plan Mr. Samuel H. Cady, general counsel for the road, said that had the plan been in effect from 1922 to 1930, "it would have resulted in establishment of a sinking fund of $4,607,402."

The proposal that all railroads establish sinking funds was contained in the commission's last report to Congress. It has been indorsed several times by President Roosevelt, who further remarked this morning that sinking funds were the chief need of American railroads.

Adoption of a sinking fund plan was particularly recommended to the Chicago & North Western when they recently approached the I. C. C. for permission to issue $7,725,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds.

Private Projects Get $800,000,000 From PWA Fund

Of the PWA allotment totaling $3,300,000,000, the portion going to other than federal projects was some $800,000,000, says the Nation's Business in its current issue. Of this sum $197,067,000 was loaned to railroads. Of the balance $550,882,235 was divided into 1733 separate allotments scattered among the states and cities.

The greater part of these allotments are loans to be repaid with 4 per cent interest, though the Federal Government will make an actual grant of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials.

Of the approved projects, bridges lead the list in amount of money allotted, although waterworks lead in number of projects. Allotments for bridges and structures accounted for 28.6 per cent of the total; sewers, 21 per cent; waterworks, 12.2 per cent; housing 11.3 per cent.

The allocation by states follows:

State	No. of Projects	Total Allotment
Alaska	2	$ 45,000
Alabama	11	2,833,000
Arizona	7	2,082,000
Arkansas	25	5,360,000
California	86	43,027,324
Colorado	26	17,089,200
Connecticut	31	4,088,700
Delaware	10	810,000
District of Columbia	1	650,000
Florida	15	6,052,487
Georgia	24	7,900,615
Hawaii	6	1,003,300
Idaho	13	701,274
Illinois	68	53,674,548
Indiana	53	5,594,400
Iowa	110	5,311,470
Kansas	84	2,537,886
Kentucky	22	3,251,695
Louisiana	7	8,016,700
Maine	1	36,000
Maryland	33	9,057,666
Massachusetts	122	33,320,135
Michigan	25	2,652,229
Minnesota	68	21,724,464
Mississippi	5	1,209,746
Missouri	54	6,861,857
Montana	18	4,681,658
Nebraska	39	17,421,806
Nevada	2	206,000
New Hampshire	36	2,210,100
New Jersey	47	8,317,005
New Mexico	8	554,500
New York	68	140,296,203
North Carolina	30	2,919,198
North Dakota	14	2,199,970
Ohio	88	25,121,700
Oklahoma	37	2,867,208
Oregon	10	7,072,185
Pennsylvania	33	16,798,900
Rhode Island	19	3,967,361
South Carolina	17	3,258,700
South Dakota	36	3,915,225
Tennessee	11	4,624,833
Texas	85	24,865,374
Utah	20	5,590,520
Vermont	32	490,980
Virginia	46	11,336,160
Washington	90	2,620,878
West Virginia	19	6,606,700
Wisconsin	57	15,583,844
Wyoming	2	110,000
Totals	1773	$550,882,235

Downtrend in Business Failures Is Continuing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Feb. 1 continued the downtrend in evidence since the middle of January. The number reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 305, which compared with 315 in the week previous, and 660 in the like period of 1933.

When analyzed by geographical sections, the improvement was mainly in the southern, western and Pacific coast states. Defaults were higher in the middle Atlantic, central eastern and central western regions.

Board Charges Rayon Concerns With Monopoly

Ten Producers, With Accountants, Named by Trade Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—One of the reputedly tightest and most profitable monopolies in the world—the American rayon industry—banged up with a sharp jolt against the Federal Trade Commission yesterday as the latter agency marshaled a startling array of law violation charges and hurled them at the hitherto undisturbed group of manufacturers.

The charges are that 10 producers of rayon yarn have combined and conspired to form a price-fixing monopoly in the sale of their product and have, since October, 1931, adhered by their agreements so successfully that a shortage has been created in rayon yarn and prices held at a high level for all rayon products.

So powerful has been this monopoly, a statement from the commission indicates, that members of a New York accounting firm have had full knowledge of the agreements and understandings and been forced to keep the matter a secret despite the fact that in so doing they have made themselves "parties to the conspiracy."

Senator Hails Indictment

The Trade Commission action was hailed by members of Congress who have for years been unsuccessfully attacking the alleged rayon monopoly.

In particular it appears to substantiate charges made by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Wyoming, as to the extent and power of the monopoly. In one of his attacks the senator, who made his name in politics in the Teapot Dome investigation, declared "the rayon trust" was so powerful that none of the rayon cloth manufacturers dared expose conditions in the industry despite the fact that monopolistic agreements had forced them to pay exorbitant prices for their yarn.

The complaint filed by the commission named the following rayon producers as being involved in the conspiracy: The Viscose Company, du Pont Rayon Company, Tubize-Chatillon Corporation, Industrial Rayon Corporation, American Glanstoff Corporation, American Enka Corporation, all of New York; Skenandoa Corporation, Utica, N. Y.; Delaware Rayon Company, Newcastle, Del.; Acme Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, and the Belamos Corporation, Rocky Hill, Conn.

Price Fixing Alleged

In order to protect the price of their yarn, the commission charges, these 10 manufacturers have fixed and maintained uniform prices at which knitters of cloth made from their yarn may sell such cloth and thus have fixed the price of rayon cloth entering interstate commerce.

Other charges include securing agreements from knitters of viscose rayon yarn purchased from the 10 companies by which the knitters obligate themselves not to sell cloth at prices less than those fixed by the companies and refusing to sell to knitters who do not agree to the fixed prices, and the cutting off of knitters who did not maintain the fixed prices.

Industrial Rayon Corporation, described as of strong financial resources and large production capacity, is said to have undertaken the manufacture of knitted rayon cloth so that the other companies parties to the agreement, through Industrial Rayon, might punish price cutters of knitted rayon cloth by underselling them to take away their customers and thus force them, if they would remain in business, to sell at the fixed prices.

Department Store Transactions Drop

Transactions of 115 department stores throughout the country for the year 1933 were the lowest of the depression, according to the bureau of business research of Harvard Business School.

The index of transactions stood at 93 for 1933, compared with 94 for the preceding year, with the index for 1931 being 100.

There was no increase in the number of transactions handled in department stores throughout the United States during the months of September, October, and November, 1933, as compared with the corresponding months of 1932. December, 1933, however, showed slight improvement.

In October and December the number of transactions handled in the 26 Southern department stores indicated noticeably better business than in the United States as a whole. Figures for stores in the Grain Belt since August, however, give no evidence that business there has been better than in other districts.

Sees Groundwork Laid For Big-Scale Inflation

"b. 8—The groundwork is being laid for another and perhaps the greatest inflation in history, says the United Business Service, Boston. It has as its starting point not private speculation, or war demand, but government spending on a grand scale. Like all inflations, this one will be maintained and expanded on credit in some form.

The earlier "periods of prosperity" were financed on bank paper money. The Civil War boom was done with Government greenbacks and national bank notes collateraled by Government bonds. The more recent examples were financed by bank credit.

The real cause of boom has always been over-expansion of the credit money structure, and the collapse of this distended credit structure has brought the inevitable crisis.

Declares Sales Tax Fosters Extravagance and Inefficiency

Retail Executive Says Levy of Which Public Is Not Conscious Merely 'Easiest Way' and Results in Official Carelessness—Unjust to Retailer

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A sales tax which does not make the public conscious that it is being taxed is practically opening the door to state and governmental extravagance and inefficiency, besides being an unjust burden on retailers, was the gist of the address of Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at a conference held at the association headquarters here this week. He deplored as short-sighted the advocacy of this form of taxation by real estate interests.

He said in part:

"The question of a sales tax has again come to the fore, both in national and state legislatures, as a factor in the nation-wide attempt to raise funds. The manufacturers' sales tax was pigeonholed in committee in Washington, but the state legislatures, urged on by the Association of Mayors, representing the communities to whom it is proposed that at least part of the proceeds of this tax will be apportioned, have united with the real estate interests to actively campaign for state sales tax legislation.

"This is the drama of 'The Easiest Way'—1934 version," Mr. Sweitzer said. "Communities are faced with huge expenses, unbalanced budgets and heavy bond payments—a legacy from the years of 'delirious Prosperity.' Although students of economics and political science unite almost unanimously in condemning the state sales tax as a method of raising funds, the harassed mayors turn to it as a possible life-saver for their communities—at least for their own administrations. It is much easier to say 'we can raise the money this way' than to cut down expenses, eliminating waste and political favoritism. It is much easier to urge the levying of this new tax than it is to thoroughly analyze all of the city's activities and put them oh a really efficient basis.

Burden on Retail Stores

"It is 'the easiest way' to let this problem alone and ask for additional taxes, but the retail stores, upon whom this burden would fall, have had no opportunity to escape this same problem by levying a tax on their customers," Mr. Sweitzer continued. "They have had to rigorously cut down expenses, eliminate waste, and revaluate all their activities in terms of the lower sales volume of the past few years.

"It has not been easy. It has not been pleasant. But it had to be done and in the end it has proved in many ways a 'blessing in disguise.' The elimination of the carelessness and extravagance of the boom years has developed organizations capable of doing their job much more efficiently. It has weeded out many foolish "frills" that a few years ago threatened to make the distribution costs of the retail industry an unjust burden on the consumer. Communities should do the same thing.

"Advocates of a sales tax urge it as a method of making all consumers 'tax conscious,' but in the great majority of cases, it is not possible to pass much of it on to the consumer and it becomes another tax on retailers, who, by dint of their own rigorous pruning of expenses, have been able to survive the depression but who still have no margin of profit with which to pay additional taxes.

"If such a tax includes all the necessities of life, the part passed on falls most heavily on those of limited income—the heads of families, the unemployed who are making their small savings tide them over a period of uncertainty and privation. This, obviously, is a most unjust method of taxation.

Unpopular Methods

"If those in the lower income brackets should pay toward the support of government, it would be much better to make the income tax include them. It would be more just and it would accomplish the thing urged as a reason for the sales tax—it would make the host of people with limited incomes 'tax conscious.' But probably no one will ever accomplish this. It would be too unpopular. The real reason why a sales tax is urged is that people will not be conscious that they are paying a tax and so it will not rouse popular resentment against extravagance and inefficiency in government. It will not make the people 'tax conscious' enough to force an honest and efficient administration and yet it will provide funds which will enable the present waste and inefficiency to continue.

"If food, clothing, and other necessities are not included in the tax," Mr. Sweitzer added, "this does away with some of the injustice to consumers, but it necessitates additional bookkeeping and record keeping in stores, which doubles the burden upon the retailer and makes the cost of collection to the government prohibitively high. It also opens up many opportunities for evasion.

"The real estate dealers who have for a number of years been most active in urging a sales tax as a means of relieving the taxes on property, should realize by this time that these additional levies do not lighten their burdens. A sales tax dare not exempt any sale of real estate from the same tax on other sales of commodities and services.

"Probably the most serious problem of realty dealers is not the burden of taxation, heavy as that may be, but the loss of revenue due to vacancies caused when firms go out of business, leaving vacant stores and throwing out of employment many who, therefore, cannot continue to pay rent or make payments on homes purchased on the installment plan. It is most short-sighted on the part of real estate interests to urge the passage of a sales tax instead of joining with those who seek to eliminate waste and corruption in government, and to readjust the administration of their cities, counties, states, so that the tax burden can be lightened for all."

Heavy Engineering Construction Shows Gain Over Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Heavy engineering construction contracts awarded in January exceeded January a year ago by 6 per cent in dollar value according to Engineering News-Record.

The total for the four weeks is $101,581,000, or a weekly average of $25,395,000. This is slightly below the December average of $25,641,000. Public work totaled $87,413,000, 86 per cent of the total, with private work at $14,168,000. Weekly averages are $21,853,000 for public and $3,542,000 for private construction. Private work in January was 57 per cent below the December total.

Due principally to new labor rates effective in February the Engineering News-Record cost index rose to 194.06. An adjustment in the cement price accounted for a very small part of this rise from 191.26.

Highway lettings averaged $9,900,000 a week. This was higher than the September and December averages of $9,200,000 and under the November average of $10,300,000. Waterworks and sewerage have not yet started to reflect to any substantial degree increased activity in contract awards due to PW... allotments.

Federal awards totaled $31,903,000 and state and municipal $55,510,000, compared with $20,529,000 and $48,966,000 respectively in December. These are both ahead of January last year while the private contracts are below.

Public buildings are about the same, industrial buildings below, and commercial buildings slightly ahead of a year ago.

January Fertilizer Tag Sales Best in Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — Fertilizer tag sales in eight of the principal cotton-growing states during January were the largest recorded for that month since 1930.

The quantity of fertilizer represented by fertilizer tag sales in these eight states during January totaled 276,000 short tons as compared with 129,000 in the corresponding month a year ago, 92,000 two years ago, and 229,000 three years ago. In January, 1930, they amounted to 376,000 tons. For the two months of December and January, they totaled 399,000 tons as compared with 165,000 in the corresponding months a year ago, 110,000 two years ago, and 255,000 three years ago. Four years ago, they amounted to 405,000 tons.

Ultimatum Served By South African Banks on Brokers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—With the apparent object of curtailing outside competition in exchange facilities, the commercial banks of South Africa have notified exchange brokers and managers of certain business firms that penalties will be inflicted on all clients who fail to use the banks' exchange services, and on all brokers who charge less than the rate fixed by the Reserve Bank.

The penalties are—a monthly turnover charge of a quarter per cent on the current accounts of customers and a monthly commission charge of a half per cent on the accounts of brokers, dealers or intermediaries.

It is suggested that the banks may stiffen the penalty, if necessary, by the refusal of financial accommodation.

The banks state that the exchange rates have been fixed in the public interest by the Reserve Bank which has asked the commercial banks to see that these rates are observed.

Foreign Bonds Rise 13.9 P. C. in January

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The market performance of representative foreign government and corporate issues was one of the features of the substantial rise of security markets during the month of January, according to Foreign Bond Associates, whose index of 50 representative foreign bonds rose during January from 51.80 to 59.02, or 13.9 per cent.

Latin American bonds, included in the index, appreciated 20.4 per cent during January and European bonds 13.9 per cent. Asiatic bonds showed a gain of 4.6 per cent.

Mexico to Make Two More Ports Tariff-Free Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Federal Government is making arrangements to establish tariff-free zones in the port of Cozumel and at Payo Obispo, Yucatan, similar to the free zones recently established in Tijuana and Ensenada, Lower California.

Efforts of towns along the Texas border to obtain similar privileges were unsuccessful, the President declaring that the free zones are intended only for those regions which are at economic disadvantage because of lack of transportation facilities to connect them with the rest of Mexico.

Filene Stresses Service Rather Than Goodness

Says Highest Wages and Lowest Prices Possible, Best Business Morality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 8—"It is those who have discovered that it pays to give the utmost possible service who have led the way to a higher morality—that it pays to make prices as low and wages as high as they can possibly be made, that it pays to be truthful in advertising, that it pays to eliminate graft in government, and all waste in human life." These words summed up the Weinstock lecture delivered yesterday at the University of California, by Edward Filene, Boston merchant, who spoke on "Morals in Business."

He dubbed as the country's public enemy No. 1 the unthinking business man whose mind is "absent from the facts," or who sticks to some outmoded formula because it once was practical, and stressed the fact that a good business man was better than a good man in business who was more concerned with his goodness than with service.

"Morals," he said, "always begin with facts—mainly with the facts of human relations. Those practices which have worked well are codified, and those who obey the code are considered good people, while those who disobey are considered bad . . . this is all right until the facts begin to change.

Facts Always Changing

"When the facts change is when the trouble begins, and the facts are always changing, more or less. It may be fortunate, then, that we have so many people who are not overenthusiastic for the formulas of goodness and feel rather free to go on experimenting.

"Often they violate the code; and if nothing too serious results, others are encouraged to violate it, and when the code eventually breaks down from all this violation, we cast about us and build up a new code more in harmony with our later experience. Thus . . . we achieve some progress."

Terming poor service "immoral," Mr. Filene went on:

"Moralists . . . are more likely to preach about a taxi driver using bad language than about his using bad judgment; but bad judgment . . . is much more immoral than any possible words in his vocabulary could be.

"One of the great moral dogmas of the past was that thrift is a virtue. It has become a great immoral dogma now. . . . We make hoarding a sin; for it is only through buying and spending that we can keep ourselves at work and serve everybody by raising the plane of living. . . .

". . . The good life, it seems to me, is not the life which has discovered the difference between right and wrong. The good life, is, rather, the life which is eafnestly discovering that difference and going toward the good."

Service Not Merely Goodness

He decried the practice of business men who thought in terms of goodness instead of in terms of good business practice, saying that something was forever going wrong with their charity and philanthropy. "Other business men," he said, "were more intent upon becoming good business men. And along came Ford who hated so-called philanthropy but wanted to find out how to make and sell cars, instead of merely learning what the usual practice was.

"You know his findings. One does not have to accept Mr. Ford as a profound philosopher, nor an ideal employer, and one may disagree with him in many ways. It remains true, however, that Mr. Ford, in his efforts to become a good business man instead of a good man in business, discovered and demonstrated certain basic truths which must inescapably result in the creation of a better world.

"He discovered the secret of mass production—not only that mass production is more economical and more profitable than any other form of production, but that with all its economies, it must logically become untenable unless it is accompanied by mass consumption. He discovered that high wages, instead of meaning an additional expense to a business, are necessary to business success, and actually result in lower labor costs per unit of product, which is the only sane way to figure labor costs."

Mutual Life Makes Substantial Gain

Payments, during 1933, to policyholders and their beneficiaries by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York amounted to $191,823,199, according to announcement made by the company today. This is the largest amount to be paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in any year of its history.

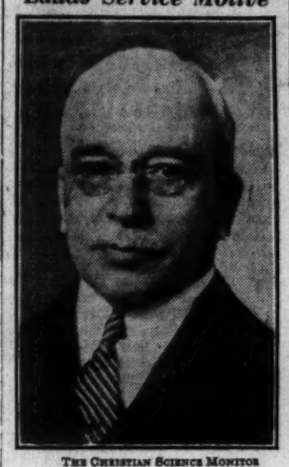
The Mutual Life issued its first policy on Feb. 1, 1843, and thus ranks as the oldest American life insurance company operating on the mutual plan.

Since the company's organization it has paid to or accumulated for its policyholders and their beneficiaries well over $4,000,000,000, which is over $553,535,045 more than it received from them.

Its admitted assets at the close of 1933 amounted to $1,119,855,726 and its fund for depreciation of securities and general contingencies was $59,144,436.

The demand for loans upon policies has considerably decreased during recent months and the company's cash on hand Dec. 31, 1933, was $32,157,883, an increase during the year of $16,346,632. At the close of the year it had in force $3,903,658,890 of life insurance represented by more than 4,000,000 policies.

Lauds Service Motive



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edward Filene

Boston Merchant and Author

American Dollar Quotation $5.00½ To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar maintained a fairly steady level today, and closed at $5.00½ to the pound, ½ cent to the pound better than yesterday's closing figure of $5.01.

The rate ranged all day between $4.99½ and $5.02½. The comparative weakness was due to dollar offerings in connection with the continued purchases of gold which were offset by a demand for the transfer of funds to the United States.

In the afternoon the pressure relaxed and enabled the recovery to yesterday's closing level.

The French franc was well supported on the better political outlook in France and strengthened to 77.75, from which point it eased to close at 78.00 to the pound in comparison with last night's close of 79.18.

Transatlantic issues on the stock exchange had a weak session, and were marked down 50 cents to $1.50 on the proposed federal regulation of the New York Stock Exchange.

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar dropped 13 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.57 francs (6.41 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 256 marks (39.06 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's figure of 2.59 marks (38.61 cents to the mark).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Government gold stocks reached $7,031,081,665 today for a new high.

This represented nearly $1,000,000 increase over yesterday's figure of $7,030,146,124.

The dollar profit on the gold supply also mounted from $2,805,956,014 to $2,806,258,995, indicating more gold was returning from hoarding.

Unusual Recovery Made by Canadian Lumber Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The great lumber industry of western Canada has achieved an amazing recovery in the last year, according to official figures compiled by the British Columbia Government. These show that the loss of the United States markets, through high tariffs, and the collapse of Canadian markets, have been almost balanced now by sales overseas, which result from the intensive selling efforts of the industry. In Britain and China, for example, lumber sales were more than doubled in 1933.

Canada has captured the Australian lumber market from the United States almost entirely. Africa absorbed three times as much lumber from here in the last year as in 1932.

Sale of British Columbia lumber in world markets during the last year totaled 661,921,061 feet, an increase of 48 per cent over the figure for 1932. British Empire markets absorbed 2,428,647,506 feet, an increase of 70.6 per cent. To Britain alone, exports were 270,208,052 feet, a new record, and a gain of 150 per cent in a single year.

The lumber industry is hopeful that exports to Britain will increase again this year, with the restriction of Russian imports, and that the conclusion of new trade treaties between Canada and the United States will result in the removal of what amounts to an embargo against Canadian lumber in the American market.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Up in Feb. 3 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Feb. 3, 1934, totaled 4,518,725 bushels, as compared with 3,287,630 bushels in the previous week and 5,477,033 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 127,951,962 bushels, as compared with 191,279,149 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Argentina Seeks Market In the Canary Islands

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8 (By U. P.)—A market for Argentine wheat and cattle is sought in the Canary Islands, it was revealed here recently Rafael Jimenez, president of the Canary Islands Society, sailed for Las Palmas to study possibilities for the sale there of wheat and cattle.

Trade Commission Slated to Police Stock Exchange

Regulation of Security and Commodity Marts, Proposed Bill's Aim

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Federal Trade Commission is to be made the regulatory authority for the New York Stock Exchange. This has been agreed upon at a White House conference attended by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, special counsel of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, engaged in drawing up the far-reaching new measure. The bill will be introduced tomorrow and will be passed at this session, under Administration plans.

The Trade Commission is already charged with administering the Securities Act. With the proposed new powers the commission becomes the policeman of American stock trading and one of the most powerful organizations in the Government.

At the President's desire, commodity exchanges are to be included in the Stock Exchange regulation.

The commission will have broad discretionary powers in regulating the exchange, but at the same time, the new bill will set up certain minimum requirements which must be enforced. It is understood "wash sales" will be banned. Manipulation of the markets by pools and syndicates in the manner brought out vividly by hearings before the Banking Committee will be prohibited for the future. Minimum margin requirements are proposed.

It had been announced earlier by Administration leaders in the House that regulatory authority over the stock exchange would not be sought at this session. This forecast now proves fallacious. The Pecora bill will be introduced, just as the effort to amend and modify the rigid Securities Act by banking interests shows signs of reviving. In some Wall Street quarters the hope for revision has been placed in a proposed investment banking code, which it was thought might supersede provisions of the Securities Act.

Brazil's Silk Trade Becoming Major Industry

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 8 (By U. P.)—Silk production in Brazil has increased hundreds of per cent in the last 10 years with a resultant decrease in silk imports and now promises to become one of the country's principal industries, according to official figures just released.

In 1923-24 Brazilian silk production totaled only 19,840 pounds, in 1931-32 it reached 1,102,300 pounds—almost sufficient to satisfy the national demand. In 1924 imports of silk textiles totaled 147,700 pounds, in 1931 imports dropped to 15,400 pounds—graphically illustrating the progress made by the new industry.

Brazilian silk interests already are hopeful that they soon will be in a position not only to supply the entire Brazilian demand but furnish all of South America with silk.

Sao Paulo is the main center of the Brazilian silk trade with some 5000 persons engaged in breeding silkworms, which feed upon 10,000,000 mulberry trees. Factories are now in operation and all functions of the industry from the worm to the finished product are completed within national territory.

At present some 6700 persons are employed in silkworm factories in Brazil.

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Bozeman Wins From Reiselt By 50 to 19

Hall Defeats Kenney to Tie for World Billiards Lead

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player	W	L	H.R.	B.G.
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	2	0	9	34
Allen Hall	2	0	6	48
W. F. Hoppe	1	0	8	44
John Layton	1	0	6	63
Welker Cochran	1	1	9	49
Alfredo de Oro	1	1	5	74
A. G. Kieckhefer	1	1	5	59
T. S. Denton	1	1	6	59
A. J. Thurnblad	1	1	6	...
Torrey Matsuyama	0	1	8	...
Otto Reiselt	0	2	4	...
Leonard Kenney	0	2	4	...

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—J. N. Bozeman Jr. and Welker Cochran, the two Californians who fought out the title last year, showed real championship form in winning their games yesterday evening in the world three-cushion billiards championship at Capitol Academy. Bozeman started the performance by winning his game from Otto Reiselt, 50 to 19, in 34 innings, ending with an unfinished run of 8, and then the champion followed with a victory over T. S. Denton, 50 to 31, with a high run of nine.

The other winners were: Allen Hall, who won from his fellow Chicagoan, Leonard Kenney, and August G. Kieckhefer, who defeated the veteran, Alfredo de Oro. Hall and Bozeman are now tied for the lead with two victories each.

Today, Hall will encounter Thurnblad and Kieckhefer will oppose Matsuyama in the matinée games, with Layton against Reiselt and Hoppe against Kenney in the evening.

Bozeman opened with a run of 5 from the break, but though he scored more than a point an inning all the way, it was not until he amassed two runs of 6 in the twenty-third and twenty-seventh innings that he really rose to his best form. His free shooting, bold in design and execution, which was so manifest in his first appearance, was even more apparent. Then he ran out the game with another free-shooting exhibition making 8. He made 33 of his points in six scattered innings. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—5 1 s 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 4 0 0 1 3 2 0 0 6 0 0 4 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 5—50. Innings—34. High run—8. s—Safety.

Otto Reiselt—0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 s 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2—19. Innings—33. High run—4. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Cochran started conservatively, collecting 10, and then making a big string of zeros, until Denton went into the lead at the twenty-first inning, 11 to 10. But then the champion abandoned his cautious tactics, and going after shots took the lead seven innings later, and held it to the end. Finally, he made a run of 9 to get within a point of victory, but four more innings were required before the final carom came, following a foul by Denton. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 s 0 0 3 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 1 2 2 4 2 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 s 9 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—49. High run—9.

T. S. Denton—1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 s 1 2 s 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 6 v 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 4 0 0 0 3 0 2x 0 0 0 4—31. Innings—48. High run—4. x—1 off for two consecutive safeties. s—Safety. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Allen Hall of Chicago climbed into the lead over the others in the first afternoon game, by a 50-to-36 victory over Leonard Kenney, also of Chicago, coming close to making a best-game record for the tourney, when he reached 48 in the thirty-eighth inning. But he fell off after that, and was not able to complete his string until the forty-eighth. He made a high run of six soon after the start, and doubled Kenney's score at 38 to 19 in the twenty-seventh inning. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—2 1 0 5 0 0 0 6 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 4 1 4 2 1 0 0 s 1 3 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—50. Innings—48. High run—6. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Leonard Kenney—2 2 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 s 0 2x 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 3 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 0—36. Innings—48. High run—4.

August G. Kieckhefer terminated the winning career of the veteran Alfredo De Oro in the second game, winning by a score of 50 to 39 in 59 innings. Kieckhefer led all the way, but De Oro plodded along with careful safety play, until he forced Kieckhefer to resort to the same style. Gradually Kieckhefer broke loose occasionally to hold the advantage, and a series of single caroms, on difficult shots, finally brought him through. Kieckhefer made two runs of 5 while the best for De Oro was 3. The score by innings:

A. G. Kieckhefer—2 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 5 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—50. Innings—59. High run—5.

Alfredo De Oro—0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 2 1 0 3 1 0 2 0 0 3 2 0 0 s 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 1 2—39. Innings—59. High run—3. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Jamaica Tennis Draws Stars

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs, United States tennis champion, will head a delegation of United States and Canadian tennis stars to the Jamaica championships beginning Feb. 19, where she will play against members of last year's British Wightman Cup squad. In the party with Miss Jacobs sailing Saturday for the Caribbean Island in the liner Calamares will be George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J.; Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Laird Watt of Montreal. Dorothy E. Round, Mary F. Heeley, Freda James and Katherine E. Stammers, the English delegation, Saturday are en route, Mrs. Robert A. Friend, Malden; Mrs. Leslie A. Friend and Alma Friend of Melrose will accompany the American party.

Canadian Team Advances

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 8 (AP)—Canada's entry in the world amateur ice hockey championships, the Saskatoon Quakers, defeated Germany 6 to 0 in a quarterfinal match last night. Scarfe and Rogers scored two goals apiece and Lake and Welsh one each. It was Canada's second victory in the final series, involving six teams, including the all-star United States combination. The Quakers whipped France 9 to 0 Tuesday. The United States team, victorious over Czechoslovakia, 1 to 0, Tuesday, plays its next game today against Austria. Austria, one of four European survivors of a preliminary series, took a 4-to-0 beating from Czechoslovakia yesterday. In the consolation series Switzerland defeated Hungary, 1 to 0.

Hurd Breaks World Record

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 8 (AP)—Alex Hurd of London, Ont., bettered the world record for the mile skating event in the international speed skating championships here last night. Competing in an "American" style race with all the contestants starting together, Hurd was timed in 2m. 36.7s. Frank Stack of Winnipeg finished second, Stack and Hurd also finished 1-2 in the 500-meter, individual start, event. Stack was timed in 45.3s. and Hurd in 45.9s. The listed record for the mile race on an indoor course is 2m. 41 1-5s., made in 1904 by Morris Wood and F. J. Robson.

Eagles Sign Amateur

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League announced last night the release of Fred Carleton of Kenora, Ont., to make room for the acquisition of Harry Gray of Toronto. Gray, who is expected to be used at center, has been playing with the Port Colburn amateurs for the last few seasons.

New York A. C. And Columbia U. C. Keep Relative Positions

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
New York A. C.	10	1	41	14	.909
Columbia U. C.	9	1	42	8	.900
City Athletic C.	6	4	28	28	.800
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	5	30	30	.500
Yale Club	3	8	22	33	.273
Harvard Club	2	8	14	36	.200
Princeton Club	0	9	13	37	.100

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—New York Athletic Club and Columbia University Club maintained their relative positions in the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship yesterday, when the twelfth round was played, with the Winged Foot team having one more victory, having played one more round. It will have a bye next week, and will meet the champions a week later to settle the title.

New York Athletic Club defeated Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 5 to 0, on the Winged Foot courts, while Columbia University Club also made a clean sweep over Harvard Club, on the courts of the latter.

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Championship—Twelfth Round

New York A. C. 5, Crescent A.-H. C. 0

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated E. R. Larigan, 15—9, 15—4.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., defeated W. J. Hall, 6—15, 15—12, 15—9.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—7, 15—6.

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated W. T. Hanley, 15—11, 15—12.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, New York, defeated Donald Lawson, 15—4, 16—17, 15—11.

Columbia U. C. 5, Harvard Club 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., won from F. V. Hyde, by default.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated W. K. Rice, 15—12, 11—15, 18—17.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 15—10, 12—15, 15—10.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated R. C. Flack, 15—9, 15—8.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—6, 15—10.

Yale Club 5, Princeton Club 0

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—10, 15—17, 15—9.

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—10, 15—9.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated J. R. Montgomery, 15—11, 17—14.

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated M. C Markham, 15—6, 15—3.

C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, won from L. B. Dailey, by default.

Over the Net

LEAVING Valparaiso, Chile, on Jan. 20, Henri Cochet gradually swapped the sun and warmth of South America for New York's winter chill. He arrived in the Grace liner Santa Clara Tuesday, at least a day ahead of Martin Plaa, his playing partner, who suddenly changed his sailing plans and boarded a later boat. Cochet, who has been playing professional tennis exhibitions in South America, is making his first North American visit in a year and a half. The smiling Frenchman plans to get in a lot of practice under lights at night, naming the board courts of the 369th Regiment Armory and the 71st Regiment Armory for their workouts. The schedule of matches to be played indoors against Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, along Davis Cup lines, is as follows:

Feb. 19 and 21—Madison Square Garden, New York.

Feb. 23 and 24—Boston Garden.

March 1 and 2—Montreal Forum.

March 4 and 5—Detroit Naval Armory.

March 6 and 7—Chicago Armory.

March 9 and 10—St. Louis Washington Field House.

March 11 and 12—Indianapolis, Tomlinson Hall.

March 13 and 14—Cincinnati, Xavier Field House.

March 16 and 17—Philadelphia Arena.

March 18 and 19—Newark.

The other day, Francis X. Shields repeated his 1933 victory in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Tennis and Squash Club invitation tennis tournament, defeating Clifford S. Sutter in a smartly played four-set final, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

H. Roper Barrett, non-playing captain of Britain's Davis Cup team, has been elected chairman of the English Lawn Tennis Association's council for 1934. His elevation to this office coincides with a decision to forsake the present method of making the draw for the first round of the Wimbledon championships. The usual Bagnall-Wilde method will be replaced by J. H. King's system, which introduces a new way of distributing byes. Another decision by the council at its January meeting ruled that the mixed doubles event should be eliminated from the British junior championships. In future no entrant under 15 years of age will be allowed to take part in these competitions.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	11	66	68	35
Syracuse	15	3	14	82	73	33
Buffalo	12	8	11	59	50	32
Windsor	14	1	17	66	67	29
London	12	4	12	58	52	28
Cleveland	11	2	15	63	74	24

Result Feb. 7

Windsor 3, Cleveland 0.

Windsor Back to Fourth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 8—Windsor Bulldogs ended a four-game losing streak here last night by defeating Cleveland Indians, 3 to 0. The victory put Windsor back in fourth place, one point ahead of London Tecumsehs. Frank Steele scored two goals for Windsor and Lorne Duguid the other. Merlyn "Soo Bill" Phillips, veteran former center for Montreal Maroons, made his début with the Windsor team. Brilliant goaltending by Maurice Roberts featured the stand of the visitors.

By-Plays— By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Mile and 1500-Meter Runs

THERE has always been a certain amount of glamour connected with the one-mile run, or the 1500-meter run, which is its nearest counterpart in metric measurement. Whenever a runner has broken the world's record for one of these distances he has probably received more acclaim than any other record-breaking track athlete. For years the professional record of 4m. 12⅘s., made by W. G. George of England way back in 1883, was looked at with longing eyes by many an amateur and professional runner; but it withstood many an attack for some 32 years. In fact, many followers of mile running were quite free in expressing the opinion that it would not be beaten.

It was not until 1915 that George's record was officially bettered and then it was improved by only three-twentieths of a second, Norman S. Taber of Brown University, making the new mark in a paced race on the Harvard Stadium track at Boston. This was also the first time an American had bettered the professional mark. Then along came Paavo Nurmi of Finland, introducing an entirely new system of racing by carrying a wrist watch and timing his pace as he went along. After him came the first miler to better the 4m. 10s. mark in the person of Jules Ladoumegue of France and last spring saw an Oxford undergraduate, Jack Lovelock, smashing the Frenchman's mark all to pieces. Now the followers of track and field sports are eagerly awaiting the time when they may pay proper tribute to the next runner to better the present mark and the question on all sides is when will the four-minute miler shoot across the athletic horizon.

There seems to be a general feeling that it will not be long before Lovelock's record goes by the board. Just now there are five runners who appear to have it within their power to make a new mark. They are Glenn Cunningham, University of Kansas; Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania; William R. Bonthron, Princeton University; Luigi Beccali of Italy, and Lovelock. No less an expert than Lawson Robertson, coach of the University of Pennsylvania and United States Olympic track and field teams, is the authority for the statement that Cunningham is the best qualified to do the trick. Four minutes, seven and six-tenths seconds is a pretty short time in which to cover a mile on foot; but with four such runners as are mentioned above out to defeat each other and hang up a new mark, there should be another record put into the discard before the current year is up.

Columbia Five Bests Harvard by 29 to 25

Columbia won its second Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game Wednesday night in the Harvard indoor athletic building, defeating the Crimson quintet, 29 to 25. As the score indicates, the game was close all the way, with the Lions leading by 16 to 13 at the half.

It was easily Harvard's best game of the season, both defensively and offensively. Wesley Fesler's team started fast, scoring five points before Columbia could find the basket. Had the Crimson shooters been able to check Owen W. McDowell '34, Lion captain who accounted for 11 points, the outcome would have been different. Richard G. Fletcher Jr. '35 scored nine points for the losers. The summary:

Columbia		Harvard
Tomb, lf	rg	Fletcher, Henderson
Asselin, rf	lg	Ferriter, Grady
McDowell, c	c	Boys, Greeley
T. Maroon, S. Maroon, lg	rf	Morse, Comfort
Meisel, rg	lf	Merry, Ernst

Score—Columbia 29, Harvard 25. Goals from floor—McDowell 4, Tomb 3, Meisel 2, Asselin, S. Maroon for Columbia; Fletcher 4, Merry 3, Grady, Morse, Comfort for Harvard. Goals from foul—McDowell 3, Asselin 2, Tomb, Meisel for Columbia; Ferriter, Grady, Fletcher, Boys, Morse for Harvard. Referees—Walsh and Kinney.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 38, Vanderbilt 32.
Annapolis 34, Virginia 26.
Birmingham-Southern 39, Chattanooga 34.
Columbia 29, Harvard 25.
Concordia 38, Moorhead S. T. 20.
Dartmouth 42, New Hampshire 32.
Duke 45, Virginia P. I. 15.
Franklin and Marshall 43, Albright 42.
Georgia Tech 31, Clemson 25.
Illinois College 60, McKendree 31.
La Salle 38, Morris-Harvey 31.
Lehigh 41, Penn. M. C. 30.
Millsaps 41, Ole Mississippi 27.
Mississippi S. T. 54, Louisiana College 30.
Muhlenberg 29, Lafayette 18.
New York 39, Rutgers 36.
Penn State 28, West Point 24.
Providence 54, Assumption 43.
Purdue 36, Wabash 27.
South Carolina 46, Newberry College 22.
Syracuse 37, Cornell 32.

Beach and Rice Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8—Both Rex Beach, the medalist and defending champion, and Grantland Rice, former champion, went down to defeat in the second round of the annual winter championship of the Artists and Writers Golf Association over the Palm Beach Country Club course yesterday. Beach was eliminated in a 19-hole battle with Richard Hyland, who scored a birdie 3 on the extra hole to win. Rice bowed to Frank Crowninshield by a margin of 1 stroke. Never before was margin of 1 stroke. Never before has Beach or Rice failed to reach the final round in this tournament.

Goodwin and Ortuno Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., defending champion, won his second-round match from C. W. Kittleman of Greenville, Mass., 3 and 2, in the South Florida golf championship being played over the links of the Palm Beach Golf Club. Manuel Ortuno of West Palm Beach, also advanced, defeating T. W. Potter of Glen Cove, N. Y., 3 and 2. A. K. Wylie of Winnetka, Ill., beat Jack Mohney of Lexington, Ky., 5 and 4, and Hugh L. Willoughby Jr. of Philadelphia beat Robert S. Salant of Providence, R. I., 3 and 2.

Bull Defeats Cyplot

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Only one match was played in the national veterans squash tennis championship yesterday, at the Harvard Club, when Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, first winner of the title defeated his clubmate, E. P. Cyplot, in the lone first-round match, 15—9, 15—7.

Yale Varsity Sextet Bests Dartmouth, 4-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8—The Yale varsity hockey team registered its first victory in the Quadrangular League here last night, defeating Dartmouth varsity, 4 to 3, in a second overtime period. In a previous game on Jan. 20, the Green had beaten Yale, 3 to 1.

Warren K. Colby '35, Eli left wing, scored the winning goal in overtime, after Roald A. Morton '34 had put the Green back in the game by scoring in the closing minutes of the third period. The game was unusually rough in spots, 13 penalties being handed out. The summary:

Yale		Dartmouth
Colby, lw	rw	Guibord
Mills, c	c	Spain
Cooke, rw	lw	Crowther
Gilligan, ld	rd	Fitzpatrick
Rohson, rd	ld	Bennett
Snyder, g	g	McHugh

Score—Yale 4, Dartmouth 3. Goals—Mills, Robinson, Shepard and Colby for Yale; Riley, Crowther and Morton for Dartmouth. Assists—Rodd and Cooke for Yale; Guibord for Dartmouth. Spares—Stoddard, Fawcett, Marshwald, Rodd, Wilmerding, Robinson and Shepard for Yale; Riley, Arthur, Morton, Butler, MacPherson, Neill and Nisser for Dartmouth. Referees—Ramsay and Mooney. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Mrs. Stetson Wins Golf Duel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 7—Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, a heavy favorite, had a narrow escape in her match with Mrs. Scott Probasco of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the February tournament for women here yesterday, Mrs. Probasco led 2 up at the thirteenth, but lost her advantage to finish at the eighteenth all even. Mrs. Stetson won the match with a brilliant chip shot on the twentieth hole. Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., who tied with Mrs. Stetson for the medal in the qualifying round, advanced easily yesterday defeating Mrs. J. A. Akerseyd of Philadelphia, 5 and 4.

Ontario Golf Open to Outsider

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Golf Association has decided to hold its amateur championship on the course of the Essex Country Club in Windsor, and to arrange terms of the tournament so that golfers from recognised clubs of Michigan and other nearby states could be included among the entrants. In other years this championship has been confined to members of clubs in Ontario recognized by the association. The Mississauga Golf and Country Club's bid to hold the open championship was accepted.

Elizabeth Woolsey Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 8—Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., succeeds Anne Page of Philadelphia as the holder of the Mrs. Frederick B. Ryan perpetual challenge cup as the result of her victory in the final round of the women's New Jersey state squash racquets championship here yesterday. Miss Woolsey, seeded first, defeated Eileen Beresford, seeded No. 3, by 15—6, 15—9, 13—15, 15—10 in the title round. Miss Page is in England with the United States tourists.

Gross Sold to Detroit

Boston Bruins announced the sale of Lloyd Gross, Cub left winger, to the Detroit Red Wings. Gross came to the Bruins recently with George Patterson from New York Americans by trade for Art Chapman and Bob Gracie. The past few games Gross and Patterson have been playing with the Bruin Cubs in the Canadian-American Hockey League.

College Hockey Results

Northeastern 8, Mass. State 4.
West Point 2, Williams 1.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 3.

Cubs Strengthen Can-Am Lead As Philadelphia Wins

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	9	74	64	32
Quebec	11	6	10	89	84	28
Providence	10	7	7	81	49	27
Philadelphia	10	6	11	67	64	26
New Haven	8	3	15	42	62	19

Results Feb. 7

Boston 5, New Haven 3.
Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—Using a second line to advantage in the first two periods, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Quebec Beavers in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena here last night, 4 to 2.

Wilf McLeod took an assist from Joe McGoldrick, playing wing instead of defense, to score the first Arrow goal midway in the opening period. Ludgar Desmarais, Yank Boyd and Eddie Jeremiah all scored in the second period.

Facing a 4-to-0 handicap, the Canadians finally broke through when McCabe and Wilson tallied in the last period. The victory enabled Philadelphia to get within one point of Providence for third place. The summary:

Philadelphia		Quebec
King, Hudson, McGoldrick	lw	Phillips, McIntyre, Toupin
Anderson, McLeod, Waite	c	Ward, Lowrey, Quenneville
Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger	rw	lw, Blake, McCabe, Wilson
Jeremiah, Desmarais	ld	rd, Molyneaux, Leroux
Peters, Desmarais	rd	ld, Ayres, Leroux
Wood	g	g, Smith

Score—Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2. Goals—McLeod, Desmarais, Boyd, Jeremiah for Philadelphia; McCabe and Wilson for Quebec. Assists—McLeod 2, McGoldrick, King and Collings for Philadelphia; McIntyre, Lowrey, Quenneville and Molyneaux for Quebec. Officials—H. W. Burch and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

In one of the heaviest scoring games at the Boston Garden this season the Bruin Cubs defeated New Haven Eagles, 5 to 3, last night. The victory put the locals four points ahead of Quebec for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League.

Two goals by George Patterson started the Cub scoring and McInenly made the score 3 to 0 before the Eagles countered. Frank Jerwa returned to the Cubs from the Bruins and figured prominently in the first two goals. Twice New Haven crept up to within one goal of the locals.

The game was poorly played as far as good hockey goes, but for excitement and wide-open play it satisfied. Fred Hitchman handled the team from the bench, Pinkie Davis, defenseman, returning from the Bruins to relieve Bretto and McInenly. The summary:

Boston		New Haven
P. Jerwa, Harnett, Heximer	lw	rw, Fuller, Hamilton
Halliday, Smillie	c	c, McCully
	rw	lw, Marzelli, Kinsella
McInenly, Bretto	ld	rd, McBride, Doran, Grey
Bretta Davis	rd	ld, Speyer, J. McCully
Jackson	g	g, Moore

Score—Boston 5, New Haven 3. Goals—Patterson 2, McInenly, Harnett, Smillie for Boston; Chouinard, Speyer, Kinsella for New Haven. Assists—Jerwa 2, Halliday for Boston; Harnett for Boston; Kinsella, R. McCully, Chouinard for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Harry Gray had a sad experience breaking into professional hockey for the Eagles against the Cubs last night. In the third period he was sent on the ice as a fourth forward to speed up the Eagles' attack and accidentally got in the Cubs' path as Jerwa let fly with the puck. Gray was knocked cold.

Fred Hitchman, Boston Cub manager, now has two best cubs from his New Brunswick friends. They are being exhibited at the Sportsmen's Show at Mechanics Building. He plans to take them to Maine where his summer resort is located, and Manager Scout for the Bruins has offered Fitch the Bruin best cub mascot, which will make three. He might start a menagerie.

It would be much easier for the Bruins and Cubs to be listed on one roster—they shift back and forth so often.

After the Ranger-Boston game here next Tuesday, four players and two managers entrain for Toronto. The Bruin manager will accompany Eddie Shore and Nels Stewart while Lester Patrick, Ranger manager and the all-star team manager, will take his two players, Bill Cook and Ching Johnson. All-in-all the train will transport some expensive hockey players.

Next week the poor Cubs will try to attract an attendance despite being sandwiched in between two major league games. The Bruins play Rangers Tuesday and Maroons Thursday, while the Cubs entertain Quebec in an important game Wednesday.

Helen Hicks Wins Two Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 7—Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., scored doubles victories in the Miami Biltmore golf tournament here yesterday. Miss Hicks defeated Mrs. Marion Hochheimer, New York, 8 and 6, in the first match, and later beat Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 7 and 6. Miss Orcutt won her first match from Mrs. John Arends, 3 and 2, and her second from Lucille Parsons, West Orange, N. J., 5 and 4.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE new Yawkey-Collins Red Sox will get an early taste of the stiffest competition in the American League this coming season, it was revealed this morning by the 1934 schedule released from league headquarters. Five games are booked with the 1933 pennant-winning Senators at the start of the race, a series which should give Boston fans some idea of what may be expected from the new Red Sox club. As usual, the Sox and Senators swing into action one day ahead of the rest of the league, so that President Franklin D. Roosevelt may officially open the baseball season by throwing out the first ball at Griffith Stadium. This opener comes on April 16, with the remaining six clubs falling in line on April 17, weather permitting.

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The Red Sox are favored with three holiday dates. April 19 they play two games with Washington—one in the morning and another in the afternoon to give the fans a chance to see the finish of the B. A. A. Marathon June 18 Bunker Hill Day. Rogers Hornsby's St. Louis Browns come here for a doubleheader. On the Fourth of July, none other than the New York Yankees—Babe Ruth and all—play a pair of games in the rebuilt Fenway Park.

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Incidentally, we ran across an interview with Luke Appling in an Atlanta (Ga.) paper yesterday, and this is what the Chicago White Sox shortstop had to say about the Sox: "The Red Sox were a lot better last year than most people gave them credit for being, and the acquisition of Lefty Grove will make a big difference. Also this young third baseman named Walters should develop into a great ball player. Max Bishop can't have so many good years left at second base, but he should steady the Sox infield."

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Appling will not go down in history as one of baseball's greats, at least not on his present record, but last season he ranked second to Joe Cronin in the matter of covering shortstop. Although not built along the lines of a slugger, Appling banged out an unusually large number of extra-base hits in 1933, driving more than 80 runs across for the White Sox. The pitcher that gives him the most trouble is not Grove, or Gomez or Crowder, but Bump Hadley of the St. Louis Browns. "Hadley," explains Appling, "has the sharpest curve ball in the American League, not to mention a real fast ball. I manage to hit Grove by choking up on the bat and I also hit Crowder fairly well; but I never did much with Hadley." Which reminds us that Walter Johnson once said that if Hadley ever got control he would win 25 games a year.

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The all-star team which will represent the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League in a game against Catholic High of Montreal at the Boston Garden on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, was announced yesterday as selected by the league coaches. The entire Cambridge Latin six was named on the squad of 18 and four of these Latin boys will be on the first team. The squad of 18 follows: Left wings—DeCoste of Melrose, Crawley of Cambridge Latin and Roach of Stoneham. Centers—Foster of Melrose, Rooney of Cambridge Latin, Carpenter of Melrose and Jameson of Belmont. Right wings—Desrosiers of Cambridge Latin, Callahan of Rindge Tech and Swain of Melrose. Defensemen—Spartachino of Cambridge Latin, Anderson of Cambridge Latin, Lane of Arlington, Collins of Arlington and Johnson of Newton. Goalies—Gomes of Cambridge Latin, Prescott of Stoneham and Buzzell of Medford.

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Headed by Bill Graber of California, Olympic champion and world's pole vault record holder and Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas Flyer, both of whom are sampling Boston's brand of weather today, the world's greatest athletes are beginning to arrive in the Hub for Saturday night's annual B. A. A. games in the Boston Garden. Tuning up for the Hunter Mile, Cunningham is expected to work out on the Harvard track this afternoon. Graber will loosen up at the B. A. A., and Tom Kanally is trying to find a place for the Californian to do a little vaulting following his long airplane flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

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Walter Marty, the world's outdoor high jump record holder, probably will not arrive in town until tomorrow night or Saturday morning. The Californian is working out at the New York A. C. gym. He is expected to make the trip to Boston with his friendly enemy, George Spitz, holder of the world's indoor record. The difference between Marty's outdoor record and Spitz's indoor figure is only an eighth of an inch. The pair tied at 6ft. 7in. at the recent Millrose meet in New York.

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Reports from the B. A. A., Boston Garden, Wright & Ditsons, Iver Johnsons, the Harvard A. A., University Club and Northeastern University, where tickets for Saturday's meet are on sale, indicate a sell-out, and the greatest crowd that ever witnessed an indoor meet in New England.

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David L. Gould, well known among soccer men here in the East, has been chosen as trainer and coach of the United States soccer team that will go to Rome in May to compete in the World Cup competition. Gould has been connected with the United States Referees' Association for years and at present is assistant soccer coach at the University of Pennsylvania.

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J. Lawrence Pool of the B. A. A., who held the Massachusetts squash racquets championship in 1928, came back yesterday and recaptured the crown on his home court, defeating T. E. Jansen of the Harvard Club. The scores were 18—15, 17—14, 15—11. Jansen gave Pool a battle all the way, but the new champion beat the Harvard Club star at his own game—soft corner shots rather than terrific backhand service.

Two championship regattas will be held as usual by the New England Amateur Rowing Association it was announced yesterday after the annual meeting of that organization. The first is scheduled for the Charles River Basin on July 4th, while the Labor Day event will be held on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester. Howard W. Robbins of the Union Boat Club was re-elected president of the association.

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Two wrestling meets and a boxing meet between Harvard and Springfield teams will be contested in the Harvard indoor athletic building tomorrow night starting at 7 o'clock. The boxing match between the varsity teams of Harvard and Springfield will start at 7, and the varsity and freshman wrestling teams will meet immediately following. A single admission of 40 cents will cover the three events.

Three Americans In Quarterfinal English Tourney

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The three American survivors of a starting entry of seven today won their third-round matches in the English women's squash racquets championships to advance to the quarterfinals. They are Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the United States titleholder; Anne Page of Philadelphia, the American runner-up; and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., well known as a tennis player.

Mrs. Lamme and Miss Page both scored impressive straight-game victories, but Mrs. Howe had to come from behind after dropping two of the first three games to win from F. S. Cooke of England, 8—10, 10—8, 7—9, 9—1, 9—2. Mrs. Lamme defeated Lady Aberdare 9—4, 9—2, 9—2, while Miss Page overwhelmed Mrs. W. H. Backhouse 9—5, 9—6, 9—1.

Winning through with the Americans to the quarterfinals were four of England's highest ranking players —Susan Noel, the defending champion; Mrs. Keith Jones McKechnie, the English runner-up; M. E. Lumb, the fastest server among the English women, and Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke.

More Shrubs Planted In Alabama Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Native shrubs and wild flowers occupy an important place in the forest and park program in Alabama, Col. Page S. Bunker, State forester, said.

"A forest consists not only of trees but of all other growth on the area," Colonel Bunker said. "In fact, many species of timber trees are aided by a stand of shrubs growing in their shade. The shrubs often perform important functions in the way of enriching the soil.

At the camps engaged in developing state parks, shrubbery assumed an importance outranking, in some cases, that of tree growth, the forester continued. At present approximately 800 men are engaged in carrying out development plans involving the use of attractive shrubbery on a large scale. Prominent among the species of shrubs featured in these connections are yaupon, mountain laurel, pink honeysuckle, flame azalea, salt bush, sparkleberry and hawthorn.

Bruin Cubs Return Bretto

Boston Bruins announced this morning that Joe Bretto, defenseman with the Bruin Cubs the past two weeks, has been returned to the Hibbing (Minn.) team of the Central Hockey League for the balance of the season. He continues as the property of the Cubs, however.

College Wrestling Result

Penn State 15, Columbia 13.

Restaurants

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116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

Layman Declares Roman Catholics Back Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

man outside of Massachusetts being opposed to the amendment.

The supposed opposition of the Roman Catholic Church in Massachusetts, which is dated from 1924 when William Cardinal O'Connell stated his adverse position on the amendment, has been credited as one of the most potent factors that has kept Massachusetts from ratifying the child labor measure.

Uniform national legislation is the only way the cotton industry can be kept in Massachusetts, Mr. Robert Amory, head of the NRA textile code, declared today in defense of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

He introduced a highly realistic touch into the discussion by telling the legislative committee on constitutional law that ratification of the Child Labor Amendment would constitute a step toward this essential uniformity of standards between the states. Unless these steps are taken, he said, Massachusetts and other states with liberal social statutes will find themselves at such competitive disadvantage that cotton manufacturers will migrate to states with lower standards.

Mr. Amory expressed his conviction that the majority of manufactures in Massachusetts had been educated by the NRA to recognize the merit in prohibited child labor. He said that Massachusetts textile manufacturers were at a real competitive handicap because of the extensive employment of persons between the ages of 16 and 18, long hours for little pay, in the Southern mills. Under a national child labor law, he indicated, this handicap would be abolished.

The child labor hearing continued to hold the center of the stage at the State House today.

Apprehension

Representative Paul J. MacDonald, committeeman, threw the searchlight on the major obstacle which has appeared against ratification, when he said:

"There is probably not a committeeman here, who favors exploitation of children, but there are many who are apprehensive about the length to which Congress might go with the power which would be granted it by this amendment."

This is the ultimate issue so cleverly raised and defended by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former President of Harvard University, and unless it is answered, Massachusetts is apt to reject ratification and even to decree the amendment then.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, chairman of the committee, interrupted the proceedings to complain of organizations submitting indorsements represented to be the unanimous opinion of all the members, when, as a matter of fact, these indorsements generally represent the vote of delegates rather than members.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, turned the tables by asserting that the resolution of the American Bar Association and the statements of various officials of the Roman Catholic Church could be indicted on the same grounds. He explained that he knew plenty of Catholics and lawyers in favor of the amendment and urged the chairman not to permit the impression that church officials were speaking for their whole congregations.

The case of the proponents of the amendment was interrupted yesterday to permit Dr. Lowell and the Rev. Jones I. Corrigan to take the stand.

It Goes Too Far

Dr. Lowell prefaced his remarks by declaring that both the proponents and opponents of the amendment are agreed that child exploitation is wrong, but that the opponents believe that the present amendment goes too far.

Under the broad wording of the amendment, Congress could, he said, control the labor of persons under 18 on the farm, about the house, could conscript youth into military service and destroy the opportunity for thousands to earn their way through college.

It would be extremely unwise, Dr. Lowell said, to grant Congress powers it should not use on the theory that it would not use them.

Though Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, says the amendment would be applicable only to children gainfully employed, no one can predict how her successor might interpret it, Dr. Lowell said.

The Rev. Mr. Corrigan put himself, William Cardinal O'Connell and three other officials of the Roman Catholic Church on record as opposed to the amendment.

Four Objections

He indicted the amendment on four counts:

1. It would, he said, permit an unwarranted invasion of the homes by Congress.
2. It has already been defeated, because 26 states voted against it in 1924.
3. It is unnecessary, because the States may, and in many instances have enacted child labor laws.
4. It is not a child labor amendment, for the word child nowhere appears in it.

If it were a child labor amendment, he said, it would affect only the two million who could be classified as laboring children. Instead, he insisted, the proposed amendment would affect 45,000,000 in this country under 18.

The proponents continued to marshal an imposing array of supporters.

Among the indorsers recorded so far are: President Roosevelt, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Miss Frances Perkins, the Democratic National Committee, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, former Mayor James M. Curley, the late Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Dr. Roscoe Pound of Harvard, the late Calvin Coolidge, the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, the League of Independent Voters, the Massachusetts Consumers' League, Mr. Edwin S. Smith, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and many other persons and organizations.

At the Fine Arts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Character in Eisenstein's "Thunder Over Mexico," on View Beginning Today

Salisbury Asks King For Bill to Revise House of Lords Plan

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—A new move for a reorganization of the House of Lords was made yesterday. Lord Salisbury moved in the upper house that a "humble" address be presented to the King, "praying" His Majesty to consent to consideration of a bill for reform of the House of Lords.

Last December, Lord Salisbury presented the bill for such a reorganization, but he was criticized at the time for usurping the prerogative of the King by not seeking the King's permission to introduce the measure.

The bill would limit membership in the Upper House to 320, with 150 hereditary peers, 150 chosen from outside the hereditary peerage, royal peers, a reduced number of bishops and law peers. There are now 670 hereditary peers, 78 persons serving in the House for life including two archbishops, 24 bishops and 34 representative peers of Scotland and Ireland. It includes four royal dukes.

Explaining his plan, Lord Salisbury said the House of Lords would have sufficient power to prevent the country from being hurried into vast changes without time to consider them. Lord Hailsham, Secretary for War, said the King would be advised to assent to the "prayer" but that this action would not pledge the Government regarding future advice it might give the Sovereign.

Boy Scouts Prepared To Hear Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—More than a million Boy Scouts of America will "be prepared" on Saturday to hear President Roosevelt tell them how they can serve the nation. For the first time in the history of the movement the 1,200,000 men and boys of which it is composed will mobilize simultaneously in groups throughout the country.

The President, speaking at noon over both major radio chains, will ask the Scouts for a definite act of service in the emergency, the exact nature of which will remain unknown until his announcement.

The nation's Chief Executive, who is honorary national president of the Boy Scouts, also will invite the listening assemblages to participate in the observance of the movement's twenty-fifth anniversary, on Feb. 10, 1935.

The Boston, Cambridge, and Sachem Councils, Boy Scouts of America, including most of the Scouts of Metropolitan Boston, have made elaborate plans for the mobilization Saturday. The Boston Scouts will meet in 21 centers, the Cambridge group will congregate at the University Theater, and the Sachem Council, which includes Arlington, Belmont, Concord, Lincoln, Lexington, Bedford, Waltham, and Watertown, will mobilize in six centers.

Petticoat Full of Hot Air Over Stove Was Precursor of Modern Zeppelins

A petticoat drying over a hot stove was the modest beginning of the great Graf Zeppelin, the Macon and its successors, soon to follow.

According to Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, former vice-president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation in Akron, Ohio, now head of the department of mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the wives of the Montgolfier brothers, living in France at the time of Louis XIV, took a petticoat in out of the rain and hung it over the stove to dry.

A gust of wind caught it when the door of the cottage was opened and it rose to the ceiling by the lifting power of the entrapped hot air. Eventually it fell to the floor when the hot air spilled out of it.

Later the Montgolfiers experimented with larger envelopes under which they built fires and made several flights in which animals were carried. Their experiments finally drew the attention of Louis XIV and they were invited to perform before the court at Versailles. The account of this venture is recorded in the diary of Benjamin Franklin, at that time American Ambassador to France.

Dr. Hunsaker, speaking last night before the members of the Merchant Marine Club at the Waterfront Club on Rowe's Wharf, traced the development of the Zeppelin from the Montgolfier balloons to the experiments of Count von Zeppelin and to their culmination today in the great Zeppelin now planned by the German corporation which would fly the Atlantic with 75 passengers, mail and baggage, with staterooms the size of those on Pullman cars. That this Zeppelin is not flying the ocean now is due to present unfavorable financial conditions, Dr. Hunsaker said.

More Jobs Found in Germany

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Labor office said today that unemployment in Germany had declined by 285,000 persons during January because of the absence of frost during the month. The office now lists 3,774,000 unemployed—2,239,000 less than on Jan. 31, 1933.

New Maine Highway To Open Up Immense Area of Timberland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—A rich timberland area larger than the entire State of Massachusetts will be opened and the distance from Eastern Maine to Quebec shortened 150 miles by the proposed $2,000,000 highway from Ashland to Lac Frontier, immediate survey of which has been approved by the Federal Public Works Administration.

The highway will be 90 miles long and survey has been started by 100 engineers and their assistants who will use three airplanes in the work. More than 1500 men will be employed for 18 months in the actual highway construction. The road will be known as the Brann-Phoenix.

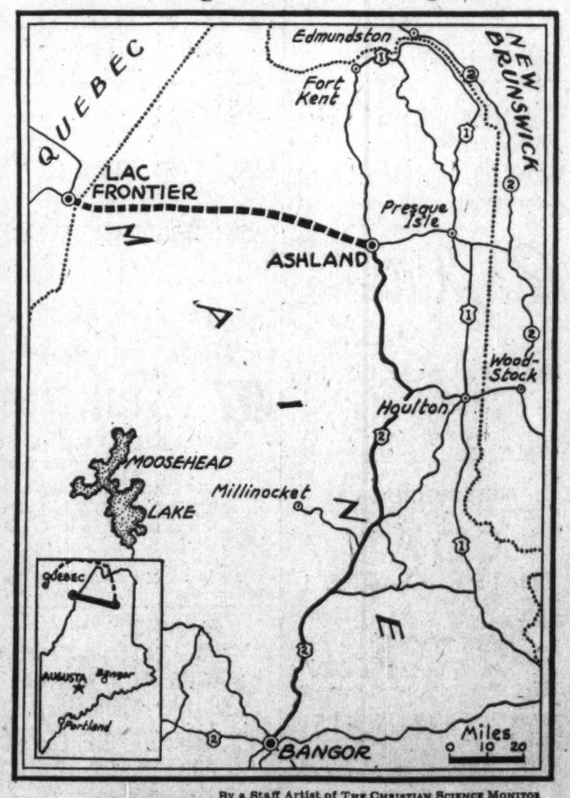
The highway, which will cut straight across Aroostook County to the Canadian border at Lac Frontier will open up the same area which former United States Senator Arthur Gould once planned to develop through an extension of the Aroostook Valley electric road.

The hard and soft wood resources in the area through which this road will pass are said to be the largest in any single area east of the Mississippi.

Three planes are being used to carry supplies to points on the line of the proposed "Brann Scenic Highway," a road which will begin at Ashland and extend to Lac Frontier in northern Maine. Six camps have been located along this proposed road, about 10 miles apart, and 45 men, including engineers are now at work making the survey. This survey must be concluded by Feb. 15, after which time authorization to construct the road is expected to be obtained from the Public Works Administration at Washington.

This road, running through a wilderness has been tentatively called the "Brann Scenic Highway," in honor of the Governor of the State. It runs through a flat country, filled with swamps and covered with hardwood timber. The road will cost $1,500,000 to build. Aroostook County men will be given work in constructing it.

Shortening Distance to Quebec



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PWA Highway Project in Maine

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General Classified

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Boston Art Notes

Arthur F. Musgrave

At Grace Horne's Gallery, Stuart Street at Dartmouth, there is an exhibition of oils and water colors by Mr. Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. The artist has exhibited before at the same gallery.

The pictures are all noteworthy for their designs, which are carefully emphasized despite any attempts at realism. The subjects are pastoral chiefly—gardens, and scenes, and scenes of woodland and countryside. The twigs and boughs, rustic fences, houses are drawn so that a pattern emerges from the many details. The scenes are quaint and appealing.

There are other subjects of still-life and portraiture which exhibit a restrained brush and composed planning on the part of the artist.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy

At Doll and Richards two adjoining galleries are hung with flower paintings by Herman Dudley Murphy and his wife, Nellie Littlehale Murphy. Man and wife are first-rate craftsmen, though each has a special treatment of their common subject.

Mr. Murphy works with oils. He paints giving full value to shape, color, arrangement and background. The degree to which he articulates the shape depends upon the character of the blossom. The peony for example remains a mass, with petals suggested; the Calendula, on the other hand, is neatly articulated.

Mrs. Murphy, working in the freer medium of water color, has a more delicate touch and more illusive handling. Her colors are pale.

D. A.

Music

"Manon"

Last night's offering of the New Boston Opera Company was Masseenet's "Manon," a leisurely entertainment which began 35 minutes late and whose five acts and four intermissions (some of the latter inordinately long) detained a considerable audience until long after midnight.

The somewhat chastened and not too lucid operatic version of the Abbé Prevost's classic was unfolded under the fiercely energetic baton of Mr. Ernst Knoch and with a cast headed by the illustrious names of Miss Hope Hampton and Mr. Mario Chamlee. It was upon the performance, in the title rôle, of the still comely former star of the silent screen and the musical comedy stage that the audience's interest was most attentively and most naturally focused.

Whatever the shortcomings of movie histrionics, it was obvious that Miss Hampton's former training had made of her, in comparison with some of her operatic colleagues, a graceful, subtle and assured actress. Her voice, inherently a most agreeable lyric soprano, well-rounded, expressive, and with resources of brilliance in the heights, has suffered through excessively forcible use, and a rather heavy tremolo is often in evidence. She was frequently a little vague as to pitch and time, and gave the conductor and her fellow-singers some anxious moments. But she did show a definite flair for graceful and expressive singing. For the lavish applause and numerous curtain calls that were hers, the reason lay perhaps equally in her often agreeable singing, in her pleasing presence and manner, in the magnificent succession of costumes she wore, and in her personal celebrity.

Mr. Chamlee played the faithful Des Grieux agreeably, if a trifle too robustly for that languishing hero. His voice had an admirable clarity, rising to trumpetlike brilliance at moments of passionate climax but lapsing into a dull flatness both of pitch and of quality in the mezza-voce of the famous "Rêve." Mr. Mario Valle's hearty Lescaut and Mr. Francesco Curci's almost unpleasantly realistic study of the senile Guillot deserve mention, as does also the charmingly neat trio singing of the Misses Mary Ricca, Edna Zahm, and Shella Fryer as Poussette, Javotte and Rosette. There was abundance of applause for all.

Mr. Luigi Raybaut's staging set a new standard for plausibility and general excellence in local opera presentation, which has too often in the past followed the idea that nothing mattered but the singing.

The orchestra strove valiantly, if not always impeccably, with a score whose difficulty lies in its very transparency and lightness of texture.

S. S.

"Carmen"

Yesterday afternoon the New Boston Opera Company presented "Carmen" with the following cast: Carmen, Carmela Ponselle; Don José, Sydney Rayner; Escamillo, Mario Valle; Micaela, Ruth Miller; Remendado, Francesco Curci; Dancairo, Natale Cervi; Zuniga, Harold Kravitt; Morales, Francesco Curci; Frasquita, Maria Olla, and Mercedes, Bernice Schalker. Cesare Sodero conducted.

The policy of calling new principals for each performance of opera, with the attendant disadvantage of insufficient rehearsal, has its drawbacks. In the performance yesterday, the mechanics of operatic production became more apparent, since Miss Ponselle evidently possessed ideas regarding tempi and stage business to which the rest of the company had not become wholly oriented. There was also a regrettable misunderstanding of cues in Act 2 which threatened momentary disaster and another misunderstanding in Act 4 which occasioned the exclusion of a ballet; yet it is to the credit of chorus and orchestra that the performance was carried to a finish without a complete break.

Of the principals, first honors went to Miss Ponselle and Messrs. Rayner and Valle, with Miss Miller offering a voice and an interpretation of her rôle which quite won her audience. Messrs. Curci, Kravitt and Cervi were well placed and Misses Olla and Schalker revealed voices light in texture but pleasing in quality. There was warm applause from an audience of fair size.

G. M. S.

Debating Society Celebrates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The Demosthenian Literary Society of the University of Georgia, said to be the oldest debating society in an American college, recently celebrated its 133d anniversary.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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"Front wheel alignment and brake equipment recently installed. Stop in for a free test."
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

HENRY'S
109 PONDFIELD ROAD
Carpenter's De Luxe Ice Cream

We Deliver PHONE 0618

Harry P. Hoblin
Incorporated
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107
Hardware—Paint Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

Chez Marie
Final Clearance Sale
111 PONDFIELD BRONXVILLE 0050

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRAND CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. 3365
Riechmann
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

"THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN"
SEMET SOLVAY
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

Flowers Beautifully Arranged for Every Occasion
COLONIAL FLOWER-SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSO
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gloversville, N. Y.

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 North Main Street Phone 2777

CANDY
February 14 is Valentine Day. She expects Boxed Sweets.
Your choice in Silk Hearts, Louis Sherry, Gobelin, Page & Shaw Candies.
BOSTON CANDY STORE

High Grade Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home-Dressed Poultry
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

ITHACA

GIFT BOXES
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats at the
LENRAY BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
218 West State Street Phone 9395

SILK AND WOOL DRESSES
ROLLINS SILK HOSIERY
CRANCE SHOP
326 East State Street Phone 9583

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
RI. 2111

Wholesome— **DINNERS**—Home Cooked
Daily 50c and 60c—Sundays 65c and 75c
Special luncheons 50c. Reservations desired.
OLIVER AND MABEL CLOCK
121 ARGONNE DRIVE Kenmore—RI. 1166

MONARCH
Food Products
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

A REAL EVENT—OUR BIG 9 SALE
From Sat., Feb. 10 to Sat., Feb. 17
We will offer a Store Full of Bargains.
9c—19c—29c—39c—49c—59c
G. W. MERRELL
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1921 Palmer Avenue Tel. Larchmont 2460
This is your opportunity to BUY WHAT YOU NEED and SAVE AS YOU SPEND.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4967
Telephone Freeport 4743 MARION LYNCH

The Baldwin GIFT SHOP
EXCLUSIVE GREETING CARDS AND NOVELTIES
100 MERRICK ROAD, BALDWIN, N. Y.

CHARLES LORENZ
HIGH GRADE MEATS
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
Poultry, Game and Sea Food. Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 AND 15 GRAND AVE. FRPT 4360

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN
(Continued)

"The quality of your printing reflects the character of your business"
CHARLES O. BOYER
Superior Printing
TEL. FREEPORT 5646 3 FOXHURST RD.

CORONA

Call Hav 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coke and Coke
Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods
Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. BAyside 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLASTON, L. I.

ELMHURST

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TROUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEgeman 3-6860 Ridgewood, N. Y.

— SHOES —
WINTER FOOTWEAR FOR THE FAMILY
REPAIRING
E. CORBO 91-02 CORONA AVE.

Elmhurst Bedding Shops
INCORPORATED
Full Line of Bedding
SPRINGS MATTRESSES
STUDIO COUCHES
Upholstering Done on Premises
Slip Covers to Order
All Kinds of Furniture Repairing
9054 CORONA AVENUE Havemeyer 9-1644

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-8179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
CEDARHURST
WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY

FAR ROCKAWAY—
Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

KATZ BROS., Props.
TAILORS and FURRIERS Dry cleaning and Dyeing
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Watch for Our Weekly Specials
6 IRVING PLACE, Near Broadway
Tel. Cedarhurst 3286

FLUSHING

DELIGHTFUL FROCKS FOR SPRING
$12.95 UPWARD
THE boulevard shop
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Beauty Shop
Eugene, Frederic and Croquinole
Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50 First 4 Days of Week
154-22 Northern Blvd. Ph. Flushing 9-2813

WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
133-50 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-1811

FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
invites you to the Greatest Sale in our history.
A Combined Removal and Anniversary Sale
Sale on Now. Reductions to 50%
84 S. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

FRED C. BERGE & Co.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE STREET FREEPORT
PHONE 2887 Fpt.

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
ROCKVILLE CENTER

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 2136 7112 FREEPORT

HEMPSTEAD

HOSIERY
For the woman who wants the best.
Garden City Hosiery Shop
178A 7th Street Garden City, L. I.
"MAIL ORDERS FILLED"

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

THE UNUSUAL and UNUSUAL FOR YOUR HOME
at the
Warwick Shop
3712 82nd St Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

Stanley's
NEWTOWN 9-8650
MANUFACTURING
FURRIER
FUR COATS
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
88-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. AT 87TH ST.

GOLDEN PHEASANT BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 30c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 FOLK AVENUE New. 9-3698

HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

JAMAICA

Louise Millinery
Wishes to announce her new address
189-78 165 Street, Jamaica
(In J. C. Clayton's Dress Store)
Besides our made-to-order hats we now carry a selected line of ready-to-wear hats as low as..... $2.95

REGENT HOTEL
PAULA BERTHE
FROCKS
Republic 9-4814
161-01 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-10391
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of F. T. D.
Wedding Decorations, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. JAMAICA 6-0183

F. R. HARRIS
(Est. 1915)
CORSET SHOP
164-04 JAMAICA AVENUE
We specialize in fitting Foundation Garments to the individual needs of your figure. Corsets fitted and altered without charge.

LYNBROOK

JOHN·WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
37 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

SUNN UPHOLSTERING CO.

Furniture Reupholstered and Repaired
126 ATLANTIC AVE.
Lynbrook 10195

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
37 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LYNBROOK, L. I. Tel. Lynbrook 6327
For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn 4891

LYNBROOK—Malverne

The Wright Fuel Co.
288 HEMPSTEAD AVE., MALVERNE, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 34
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
CLEAN COAL (2-hour service)

LYNBROOK–Valley Stream

TELEPHONE VALLEY STREAM 5617
George F. Bechstein
Real Estate and Insurance
8 E. Fairview Ave. Valley Stream, N. Y.

Grevert's Shoe Store
SPECIALIZING IN CORRECT FITTING
380 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream, L. I.
Telephone V. S. 377-R

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
Tishman's
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

TELEPHONE HOLLIS 5-2000 FOR
PRINTING THAT SELLS
Quality—Service—Reasonable
Job Printing of the Better Kind
Order your stationery now.
REVIEW JOB PRINT
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 215th Place

FAY'S
Specialists in
CORRECT CORSET FITTING
No charge for Fitting and Alterations
CORSETS GLOVES
HOSIERY LINGERIE
215-05 JAMAICA AVE. Missouri 7-1586

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Charles P. Wiegleb
27 Clover Avenue, Floral Park
Floral Park 4479

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style **HAMS** Free of Charge

Housewives: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.

120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

JAHN'S
SODA · CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GAS SUNOCO OILS BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue, at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

Big Sale Now Going On
at
SAM WEINBERG'S
Furnisher and Hatter
JAMAICA AVENUE, COR. 107TH STREET

The **SMART SHOP**
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 198TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 9-8789

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
9010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Tel Rockville Centre 1615 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

TOWN HALL PHARMACY
For snapshots at night or indoor pictures use Photoflash or Photoflood Lamps and "S8" Pan Film.
Kleenex ..... 17c, 2 for 33c
Rock Candy, White or Brown, pound, 29c
Kolynos Dental Cream, Large and Tumbler, 35c
Roger & Gallet Lip Pommade 18c
Roger & Gallet Soap 35c
49 Front St. Tel. R. V. C. 3545—2747

THE ELITE
Ladies' and Children's Wear
Our entire winter stock is being reduced. Buy now and save.
17 N. PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 107

Phone Rockville Centre 1140
SARNO'S MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats, Provisions and Fancy Poultry
30 MAPLE AVENUE

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
A Full Line of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900
WILLIAM J. MARKS & COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
TAX CONSULTANTS
17 East 42nd Street New York City

MAX
Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic Croquignole
Frederic's Eugene
25 SO. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 4036

STEWART'S POULTRY FARM
Fresh Eggs, medium 35c doz., 3 @ $1.00; large 40c doz.
Daily Deliveries
Tel. Rockville Centre 4913

MODERN MAJESTIC
LAUNDRY
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
106 No. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 62

MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
Expert Permanent Waving, $5, $6 and $7.50
La Salle, Croquignole, Frederic and Keen
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 43

ECKHOFF'S
The Sweetest
VALENTINE
38 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
HOSTYN LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day, week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mam. 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage

27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits
Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6266 113 SO 4TH AVE.

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

TAXI SERVICE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Phone Day or Night
OAKWOOD 9175
Philip Miller, 200 Bedford Ave.

M&F VICTORIA
Cleaners and Dyers
TAILORS AND FURRIERS
Alterations of All Kinds
304 SOUTH 5TH AVENUE
Phone Oakwood 4439

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
135 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8831
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

PEGGY MASON
Custom Dry Cleaner
Orders Called for and Delivered
45 PROSPECT AVE. E. Phone OAK 2242

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave., Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING Tel. Oakwood 3890

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* **TRUST COMPANY** *of* **NEWBURGH**
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

THE **ARCH PRESERVER SHOE**
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

FIRST IN FASHION
COATS AND DRESSES
Paris Millinery
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE

COAL
THAT'S GUARANTEED!
Nuroco "Cone-Cleaned" Anthracite is sold over our written *guarantee* of satisfaction, or your money will be returned.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
370 North Ave. N. R. 1000 22 Pelham Rd.

FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Harvette, Inc.
DRESSES MILLINERY
SPORTSWEAR
504 A Main Street N. R. 5696

WARE'S Beauty Shop
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
and all branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
TELEPHONE N. R. 2500

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

MONARCH
Food Products
at
SCHROEDER BROS. GROCERIES
1957 FLATBUSH AVENUE AT "H"
MANSFIELD 6-7620

Phone LAfayette 3-1198—1199
Estab. Over 25 Years
CALLAS BROS.
Flowers
for All Occasions
615 Nostrand Avenue
Corner Bergen Street
Flowers telegraphed to any part of the world

JEWELRY GIFTS
Every day is a gift day for someone. Why not give jewelry? Our prices are still low, regardless of the increase in gold. Finest Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—and Alterations—of all kinds.
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1116 FLATBUSH AVE.
Tel. Ingersoll 28462

LOUIS ZAKON
Brooklyn's Smartest Beauty Salons
6909 Fifth Avenue
Atlantic 5-1793
8321 Fifth Avenue
Shore Road 5-4564
ZAKON'S Vegetable Shampoo Covers Gray Hair, $1.75

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty
Oil Burners Installed—Estimates cheerfully given
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-9281

Goods Called for and Delivered
BLUE RIBBON
Fancy Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing
LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS
1913 CHURCH AVENUE
Tel. Buckminster 2-2816

VALENTINES
Cards for All Occasions
MASKIN'S
1923 Flatbush Avenue Telephone
Near Loew's Kings Theatre

Carlson & Carlson Inc.

Serving Brooklyn Women for 26 Years
HAIR GOODS
and BEAUTY CULTURE
384 Livingston St., near Bond
Triangle 5-3708

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

BARBARA
MODES, Inc.
IMPORTS
GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS
MADE TO ORDER. Highest quality workmanship and materials.
24 E. 55th Street
Wickersham 2-7122

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 69th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
Florist
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

INSURANCE ANNUITIES
JAMES WATTERS
Union Central Life Insurance Co.
BARCLAY 7-4500 225 B'WAY, N. Y. C.

Dr. Paul Schickler Optometrist
EYES EXAMINED
2 West Fordham Rd.
BRONX, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call
SEdgwick 3-0909

POUGHKEEPSIE

Shop at
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.'S
on
POUGHKEEPSIE DAYS
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 13, 14, 15

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
B&M Pure Food Market
467-469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6180
FREE DELIVERY

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
82 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Your children are entitled to the best milk offered to the public.
WE HAVE IT
Call Frank H. Dahlim Phone 616-J
Gauthier Milk Corp.

POUGHKEEPSIE DAYS
FEB. 13, 14, 15
The Wallace Co.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

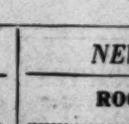
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Charlotte 1849
Daily except Saturdays

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

SEND AN
Edith Ellis
VALENTINE
A wide variety of sizes and prices. Packed with our famous candies.
WE MAIL OR DELIVER
38 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161



Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Ave. South
Main 1770

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 73 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Specials
Permanent Waves
All lines of beauty shop work.
ROSE FRY BEAUTY SHOP
636 UNIVERSITY AVE. Monroe 1210

Retirement Incomes, Annuities Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
1105 TEMPLE BLDG. STONE 638

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

Butter—Eggs—American and Limburger Cheese—Bacon—Grapefruit—Oranges
Orders taken for Public Market Products.
B. W. Caulkins
72 FRANKLIN STREET Main 4200

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N. Y.

ELDER'S
Heinz Soups, 2 for 27c
WE DELIVER
527 Monroe Ave., Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

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Daily Features

All Nature

Bitter Sweet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CLIMBING over New England stone fences, twining its way along the Appalachian mountains south to North Carolina and west to the Dakotas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, bitter sweet is a sturdy hiker that climbs atop fence rows when it wants to travel, or thumbs its way up the trunks of trees to heights of 20 feet or more.

It is a twining, shrubby vine, and its glory and chief right to a place in American hearts center in the carefree way it surmounts obstacles by beautifying them with its brilliant fruits.

Inconspicuous greenish-white flowers appear in clusters during the summer, and are succeeded in the early fall by globular berries. These when gathered and hung in a warm room, burst to reveal a crimson seed-container surrounded by three brilliant orange "shucks" that form an outer shell. Bees are the chief insect visitors to the flower nectaries.

Mrs. Edythe Burke of Tustin, California, asks where she can procure sprays of bayberries such as grow in New England; and she also inquires whether such bushes would grow in California.

The closest western relative of the New England bayberry is the wax myrtle. This you may gather on ocean sand dunes and moist hillsides near the coast from Puget Sound to Los Angeles County. Occasionally it is cultivated in flower gardens.

Young bayberry bushes are best obtained from New England nurseries. Whether these will grow in California is hard to predict, but why not experiment? Try to simulate natural conditions as much as possible by planting in sandy loam or pebbly soil.

Junior Cross-Word No. 99

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Masculine pronoun.
4—Distinct hereditary order among Hindus.
9—Soon.
11—Automobiles.
12—Mt. Mansfield, highest of Green Mts., is in this State (abbr.).
13—Not in.
15—The Tiber River is in this country (abbr.).
16—5½ yards.
18—Thus.
19—Ending denoting past tense.
20—French article.
23—Upon.
24—Bird allied to the ostrich.
26—Johns Hopkins University is in this State (abbr.).
27—Not clerical or professional.
29—Near.
30—River that flows through state of same name.
32—Prepare for publication.
34—Residue.
35—Number.

Down

1—French seaport.
2—To the inside of.
3—St. Joseph is third largest city in this State (abbr.).
5—Performance.
6—The Rio Negro is located on this continent (abbr.).
7—Three collectively.
8—Superlative ending.
10—Negative.
14—Pronoun.
17—Lair.
18—Discern.
21—Largest city in Montana.
22—Scent.
23—The Allegheny River is in this State (abbr.).
25—Essential point.
26—Middle.
27—To tarry.
28—Pronoun.
31—You and I.
33—Transact.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: A Russian audience applauded Harpo Marx for 19 minutes. Can it be possible that recognition by the United States has given the Russians an American sense of humor?

Desert News: It raineth alike on the silk and cotton umbrella.

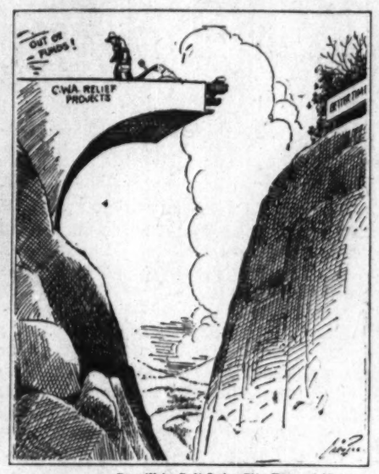
Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
Now, If It Could Only Be Educated!

—Herblock in Rochester Times-Union
A Man's Best Friend Is His Mother

—Ray in Kansas City Star
Ought to Be a Great Show

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
A la Carte



—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News
His Bridge of Sighs

—Knox in Nashville Evening Tennessean
Almost Before He Got Started!

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The newspaper reporter who keeps himself out of the picture he presents pleases both the editor and the readers of his paper. The editorial columns are open to the reporter who wants to express his opinions concerning events provided they are of sufficient worth and skillfully presented. Even the newer type of news story with interpretation has no room for "I think," "My opinion," and "My experience."

The type cabinet at which a printer works is called a "case." Cases are commonly made in pairs, called upper or cap-case (for capital letters) and lower-case for small letters.

A newspaper office is no place for the man who dallies, delays, or putters over details. This is especially true of the copyreader. Deadlines don't wait!

Life and action are given to newspaper stories by the use of direct quotation and by action words.

The wise reporter investigates every rumor, verifies every statement, sticks absolutely to the truth, avoids libelous words and expressions, and always keeps in mind the reader and what interests him.

A day's work for an editorial writer on a metropolitan newspaper is generally from one to three editorials.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Bethlehem

THE Bethlehem famed in history as the birthplace of David (I Sam. 17:12), and later of Jesus (Matt. 2:1), was situated about six miles south of Jerusalem and was sometimes called "Bethlehem of Judæa" (Matt. 2:5), to distinguish it from a town of similar name situated some seven miles northwest of Nazareth in the district of Zebulon (Josh. 19:15).

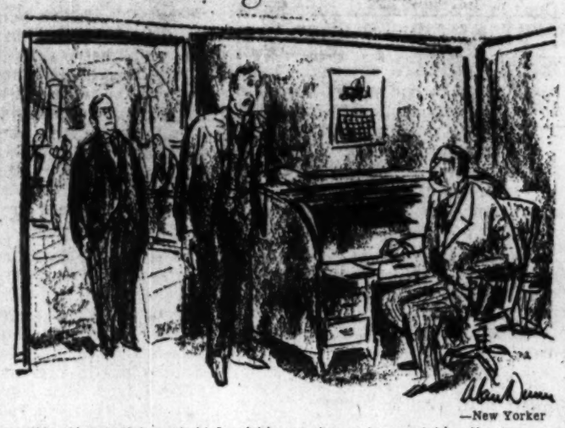
The Judæan Bethlehem is otherwise known as "Ephrath" (Gen. 35:19) or "Ephratah" (Ruth 4:11); and Micah in a well-known passage combines the two, referring to "Beth-lehem Ephratah" (Mic. 5:2).

It may be noted that "Bethlehem" means literally "house of bread," and Ephratah, "fertility."

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

TO CHANGE one's mind is rather a sign of prudence than of ignorance.—CALDERON.

In Lighter Vein



—New Yorker

"Mr. Sippel of household furnishings asks us to grant him the powers of a dictator over his department."

Today's Limerick

A miss has to change to a Mrs.
Right after a courtship and krs.
But man, though he kr.,
Remains always Mr.
Oh, what a queer scheme thrs.

Easter Present

Willie: "I'm expecting to have a toy train to play with next Easter."

Johnny: "You don't mean you'll get a toy train for an Easter present, do you?"

Willie: "No; I mean by that time my Dad will probably be through playing with the one he bought me for Christmas."

Why?

Mother (to six-year-old son): "Donald, do you want some French fried potatoes?"

Donald: "Mother, why is it you always ask me if I want the things I like? The things I don't like you just give me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Feminine of "Vicar"

She was an amiable lady, and volunteered much information to the fair stranger who had gone down to see an important event in the country town—the laying of the foundation stone of the new church. "Yes," prattled the elderly lady, "that is the Duke and Duchess; the couple behind them are the Mayor and Mayoress; and those two on the right are the vicar and the—er—vixen."

High-Toned Guest

"What time shall I waken you, sir?"

"I will ring when I wish to be awakened."—*Montreal Star.*

Daily Anecdote

Better Qualified

A COMMITTEE once called on President Lincoln at the White House to urge the appointment of a man as Commissioner of the Sandwich Islands. After relating his qualifications for the position, they also suggested that it would be a good place for their man to go for his health. The President listened attentively and replied:

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that there are eight other applicants for that place—and they are all sicker than your man."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Jill of All Trades

AS IT has been necessary for me to pay a large part of my own college expenses, I have found several ways of making small amounts:

For two years I made daily typewritten menus for a drug-store lunch counter in exchange for my lunches.

A beauty shop gave me a small commission and my own care in exchange for personal recommendation of the shop to freshmen girls.

I set waves for other girls for a small fee.

Helping officials of the girls' dormitory to make reports and typing them has also been remunerative. (The compiling of reports and typing were learned during Camp Fire Girl days.) Miss Doris D.

Cleaning Walls

A YOUNG man is finding employment in washing the winter's grime from painted bathroom and kitchen walls. He calls prospects by telephone, offering his service at a reasonable rate per square foot. He carries all his equipment, even rags and cleansing powders, with him; and he is able to produce excellent results in a comparatively short time and with very little inconvenience to the home maker.

E. H. H.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

243

In front of our home
said the student there
is a row of trees on
each side of the road.
Not being a very good
guesser my assumption is
that there is a space of
all the way from 20 to
forty feet between each
tree

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

THAT there is a law of giving at work in human affairs was brought to light in a local household the other day in several incidents closely following one another.

A tenant in an apartment house was suddenly required, by reason of the fire laws, to move some unused furniture out of the cellar. The pieces had some value and the owner could have used the money. However, the thought came, Give them away. After giving the matter prayerful thought, the man offered the pieces to a local club which exists for the purpose of meeting the human need wherever possible.

The donor was indeed grateful to be able to give something, for he had been struggling for some time with a sense of insufficiency. Scarcely had a day passed before an acquaintance, who knew nothing of the foregoing, offered the giver's wife a first-class vacuum sweeper for which he had no use. It was gratefully accepted and filled a very definite need.

A few days later the recipient offered a good dress, which did not fit her, to a friend who could use it. The giver barely reached her own apartment again when another acquaintance asked her if she would be willing to accept another article of clothing to be made over for a younger member of the family, which was again gratefully received.

Surely there is a law of giving which operates when pride and selfishness are put out.

A Word a Day

Aphetic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Consider that *aphetic* word 'cute' as an example" (Monitor editorial, Feb. 5, 1934).

Test: Underline the synonym of the word italicized above: improper, modern, ungrammatical, strong, endearing, shortened, expressive, slang.

Pronunciation: *A-fet'-ik* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* and *i* short).

Derivation: From the Greek ἄφεσις (*aphesis*), "a letting go," from ἀφο (*apo*), "off, away," and εἶναι (*heinai*), "to send, let go." The word was suggested in 1880 by the editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, and, to quote that work, was to be applied to "the gradual and unintentional loss of a short, unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word: as in 'squire' for 'esquire,' 'St. Log' for 'St. Elog,' 'limbeck' for 'alimbeck,' 'tention!' for 'attention!' It is a special form of the phonetic process called 'Aphæresis,' for which, from its frequency in the history of the English language, a distinctive name is useful."

Due to aphesis (*af'-e-sis*), "amid" came to be shortened to "mid." Other aphetic words are: "cheat" from "escheat," "lone" from "alone," "sample" from "ensample," "special" from "especial," "sterling" from "Easterling."

Notes and Queries

"An hundred," etc. (Mrs. I. D.)—The correspondent writes:

When one reads "an hundred," "an high mountain," or "an house," from the Bible, is the "h" silent? Is "an 'ouse" correct?

By all means sound the "h." Just because we moderns, especially in America, use "an" before silent "h" ("an honor," etc.), we have no right to drop the "h" sound from all words preceded by "an" in early English literature. Some British writers still use "an" before words beginning with "h," especially if the first syllable is unaccented; as, "an historian," "an hypothesis," "an hotel."

What They Say

Governmental Policies

"In almost every country the timorous policies of governments lag behind the public opinion of their peoples."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Barleycorn's Friends

"The facts of physiology, psychology, economics and political economy speak with one voice in condemnation of liquor. If it were not for appetite and avarice, John Barleycorn wouldn't have a friend on earth."—*Dr. J. A. Stevenson.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Yum-Yum!

By CARMACK

I felt quite hungry this afternoon and remembering that I had left half a dog biscuit at breakfast, I barked to be let in—
But the only answer I got was from Sponge—"You're wasting your barks," she meowed—"Everybody's gone out"—
"Fiddlesticks and bother," I said to myself as I thought of that bit of dog biscuit—
But would you believe it—A few minutes later a member of the Dog Bone Exchange came along with a big bone in his mouth—
"Can you use this?" he wagged his tail and said—
You can have three guesses as to what my answer was-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Clean-Up or Collapse in France

THERE can be no dilemma more difficult than that of a ruler called upon to send soldiers to quell citizens who are protesting against corrupt practices in high places. Such appears to have been the poignant problem of M. Daladier, called in to stem the rioting caused by public wrath at disclosures in the Stavisky case. It remains the problem of M. Doumergue, to whom the Premiership has now been transferred.

M. Daladier promised full investigation of the scandal, but at the same time made it clear that he meant to suppress, if possible, all street agitation, by any and every means. Obviously there are forces in France which seek to exploit the antiparliamentary manifestations for their own purposes, and nobody in office, charged with the safety of the existing institutions, could do other than call upon police, and if necessary troops, to hold back the infuriated mobs. That is the job of a statesman—to shoulder his responsibility, to make his decision, and to accept the consequences.

That the public should be skeptical of governmental promises to pursue investigations into the complicities which have been dimly discerned is not surprising. In the past there have been similar financial frauds and crashes, similar charges against politicians, similar declarations of a determination to sift the whole matter. And the result has been, after the excitement has died down, utterly negligible. The French people have come to the conclusion, whether or not their view is justified, that there is a corrupt consortium of police, politicians and financial adventurers and that if it is not broken it will break the Republic.

Throughout the history of the Third Republic there have been unhappy scandals. On occasion, as in the case of Panama, they have threatened the régime. But they have blown over. Since the war they have been, however, particularly unsavory and particularly frequent. Investigations and trials have come to naught. There have been strange immunities of known criminals, and always the suspicion if not the proof that politicians have been involved. And it sometimes happens, as in the Stavisky case, that the ordinary processes of justice have been singularly obstructed. Obviously there comes a time when all confidence is destroyed in a régime which permits such laxity. That stage has nearly if not quite been reached in France.

Once shattered, confidence will not be easily restored. The most careful and capable handling of an ugly and dangerous situation is required. Not by any "whiff of grapeshot" will the crowd be brought to believe in political purity. Nor will the attempt to throw the blame on the Royalists mend things. The Royalists certainly have sought to turn the public anger to their own purposes, but the cause of the public anger is corruption and incompetence. The issue cannot wisely be shifted.

Nothing short of a complete clean-up should now be undertaken. The real conspirators against the régime are not those who seek to profit by public disturbances but those who have tolerated a disgraceful state of affairs, and those who would now look for a diversion from the plain position. It is idle to shout that the Republic is in danger, unless it is realized that the Republic is in danger not because there are Royalists and Fascists in France, but because there are thieves and their complacent accomplices in France.

If this fact is boldly faced, there is probably still time to save the situation. But it is far too late to try to turn public attention from the real point. There must be a clean-up or a collapse. All who have the cause of democracy at heart will hope that the French authorities will realize the necessity of a genuine house cleaning, because if in France, too, democracy, through its abuses, were to collapse, then the outlook would be gloomy indeed. Were this stronghold of parliamentary institutions to fall, Europe would almost completely be given up to various kinds of dictatorships; out of their opposition a formidable clash might easily come.

Much more then than a mere domestic problem is involved. It is a problem of democracy. It may prove to be a problem of peace. The whole world watches eagerly for a sign that France will choose not collapse but a clean-up.

Dr. Meriam on the Merit System

DR. LEWIS MERIAM, eminent civil personnel authority of the Brookings Institution, Washington, was on sound ground when he asserted in a recent address that President Roosevelt could take no more constructive step than to strengthen and extend the merit system. Dr. Meriam declared that every consideration of good government, economics and personnel administration emphasized the importance, and the need, for such a move.

It was Dr. Meriam's contention that "the interest of the merit system employees runs to the Government; the interest of the spoils or political appointee runs to the person to whom he owes the job." And he rightly declared that on the basis of efficiency alone there is no comparison between the employee admitted through the civil service system, with its rigid tests and requirements, and the spoils appointee whose only qualification need be his political "rightness."

As he pointed out, the United States still has a long way to go before it gains the benefits of so carefully formed a civil service system as that of England. There a mere handful of officers changes when a ministry changes; the vital routine work of government is executed by trained and experienced men and women.

Thoughtful Americans look upon the present situation here as an infamous survival of the Jackson-Van Buren spoils philosophy. Dr. Meriam believes, as do many others, that in hastening the end of such a situation President Roosevelt will have wrought mightily in the interest of genuinely democratic government.

Fictions and the Cuban Caldron

NEVER have a people been worse victimized by a fictional approach to their problems than have the Cubans. The present serious labor troubles all over the island are caused, so it is said, by "foreign agitators" and Communists. The problems of Cuba are "solely economic," says Mr. Jefferson Caffery. According to Mr. Sumner Welles and Provisional President Mendieta, "no revolution has taken place in Cuba"; there is "only anarchy." Another prominent Cuban insists that one of the greatest factors in Cuba's case is "the strategic importance of Cuba to the United States." And so on down the line, wishthinking, blindness and prejudices cause those interested in Cuba to close their eyes to realities and to stress either half-truths or to interpret truths according to their own individual and class interests.

American newspaper men, bankers and industrialists, American diplomats and Cuban Government officials are not contributing to the solution of the Cuban problem when they attempt to prove that were it not for certain malevolent outside influences and an economic depression all would be well in Cuba and that fundamentally most Cubans have no interests in liberal or radical reformation of living conditions on the island. Nothing is farther from the facts.

Of course, there are "foreign agitators" in Cuba, but they did not create the conditions which must be cured; "foreign" interests and diplomats have done that. Of course, economic factors are real and vital, but it is written that "man shall not live by bread alone." Slowly the world is waking up to the fact that what people *think* is far more important than "economic laws" and materialistic interpretations. And it is just this blindness to the ideas and ideals of a young and dynamic part of the Cuban population which makes the stress upon "foreign agitators," economics, strategic needs, etc., so misleading and futile.

Cubans have spiritual as well as material necessities; Cubans are of far greater diplomatic importance to the United States than the land of Cuba is of strategic importance to the United States. Their own internal life is much more significant in the present trouble of Cuba than the foreign economic and military forces which play upon them. It is, after all, how the Cubans themselves, personally and socially, respond to these influences which counts. Cubans are not automatons. Up to the present their thinking has been omitted from consideration. Cubans have been regarded as pawns, but it is just that condition which they are fighting to change, and ignoring that fact can only result in the creation of card houses which must come crashing to the ground. Let us give the Cubans some credit for molding their own lives.

Boston and the Seaway

WHILE Congress is debating whether to dig or not to dig a deeper St. Lawrence waterway, interests in Boston are doing a lot of digging in a frantic effort to sluice the project into the discard.

In a letter to New England's senators and congressmen, the Boston Port Authority reaffirms its opposition to a project it regards as a serious hindrance to the growth and subsistence of the port. Boston is not alone in this view. Portland, New York, in fact all north Atlantic ports are strongly opposed to the plan that threatens to divert a considerable volume of western freight traffic to and from the eastern seaboard.

Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman and active head of the Port Authority, says:

> While Boston and other New England ports do not presently enjoy much business to and from points west of the Hudson River, we have before the Interstate Commerce Commission various proceedings directed to the breaking of bonds which will open to us, and to New England as a whole, the great central territory of the country. The diversion of a large amount of tonnage up and down the St. Lawrence waterway would tend to hit our comprehensive and far-reaching program a body blow. . . . Ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty will serve to drive us back into our very limited area, perhaps for good and all.

Here is a fair example of the difficulties raised by economic sectionalism. Seaboard cities are combating one another through disagreement over rate differentials, while at the same time all are parrying the specter of diminishing traffic through a deeper St. Lawrence waterway.

The controversy raises the question whether minority groups and limited sectional interests can fairly hold out against a project designed to benefit a greater territory and a greater number of trade and transportation services.

Mr. Parkhurst's conclusions seem unduly gloomy. Some other New Englanders, notably Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, believe New England would gain rather than lose by completion of the seaway.

Boston might well look back to the industrial history of New Bedford. When the Civil War and the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania drove the whaling business onto the rocks, New Bedford did not rest its gaze despairingly on burning whale ships and warehouses glutted with useless sperm oil. Ingenuity, courage and foresight in time made New Bedford one of the greatest textile centers in the world.

There are some sound objections to the building of the seaway, but if it should go through, it is hardly possible that Boston shipping interests will reconcile themselves to being driven back for good and all, especially by the sidetracking of a trade connection it never possessed.

The Stamp of Good Taste

APPARENTLY America's old problem of a postal deficit is nearing at least a partial solution. Moreover, all signs indicate that the declining art of letter-writing will again flourish in the land. And that stamp sales are on the eve of a tremendous boom.

In other words, Uncle Sam is about to introduce a new and altogether toothsome stamp gum recently perfected by the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. This gum is to be made from sweet potatoes and not only will make better sticking but much better licking. The flavor of this sweet potato extract is reported to be so delightful that several stamp-tasters privileged to take part in the Government tests had to be ordered to discontinue their labors.

This new invention will provide not only an additional zest to life, but also a patriotic venture in economy for Uncle Sam. It will no doubt come as a surprise to millions of nationalistic-minded citizens to learn that the dextrine used on the backs of postage stamps is not made domestically. No, indeed. It has come to light that about 700,000 pounds of this viscous substance is imported annually. It is made from tapioca and is not only more expensive than dextrine made from sweet potatoes but not nearly so palatable, as any small boy could testify. As soon as the stamps with the new flavor go on sale the Post Office Department anticipates a tremendous increase in sales, building operations, applications for postmasters' jobs and a possible protest from soda fountain interests.

Later on, unless there is a too general outcry against the Government for its paternalism, the bureau may develop a 3-cent stamp with raspberry or vanilla flavor. At present, however, it would be wise to regard this merely as an unfounded rumor.

The Book of the Day

Youth of a Nobel Prize Winner

By Zoilus

IT IS not surprising that publishers should take advantage of the celebrity accruing to an author through the winning of the Nobel Prize for Literature. Knopf last fall reissued Ivan Bunin's "The Village" and a collection of short stories called "The Gentleman from San Francisco"; and now follows them with the autobiographical novel, "The Well of Days," first published in France in 1930.

Meanwhile Seltzer joins the procession with "The Gentleman from San Francisco and Other Stories," containing besides the title story three other short stories. The Knopf volume contains fourteen stories in addition to the title story, all from another translator. It also contains a facsimile letter from Bunin saying that Knopf is the only publisher whom he has authorized to publish in the United States "The Village" and "the collection of short stories entitled 'The Gentleman from San Francisco.'" The reader must choose.

* * *

"The Well of Days," cast in the form of a novel, relates the childhood and youth of one Alexey Alexandrovich Arseniev, who obviously represents the author. It is a simple, quiet story of uneventful country days, seen through a mist of retrospect. This mist gives the Russian rural life of the period a rosier hue than it had when it was presented in "The Village." The boy's life was bare of incident, but inwardly it was full of color. For this boy was a poet, quick to discover beauty and ever searching for meaning in what he saw. When he was only seven, he "thought (or rather felt) vaguely, 'I am fond of all this. It is all somehow a little sad, and yet very nice. But what is the good of it all, what is it all for?'"

When he was thirteen his brother was arrested for plotting against the Tsar. His father, a feckless country gentleman out of a Tchekhov play, merely commented: "Stuff and nonsense! Pshaw! Fiddle-de-dee! Well, they've arrested him, driven him away, and maybe they'll banish him to Siberia—most surely they will—but then nowadays there are not a few of them so banished, and in what way, let me ask, is a town like Tobolsk worse than Elets, Voronezh? After all, everything's stuff and nonsense! The evil will pass, and the good will pass, as St. Tikhon Zadonsky has said—everything will pass!"

* * *

But Alexey, recalling these words, "far from feeling relieved, was the more pained by them. Perhaps everything was nonsense, but that nonsense was my life; and why do I feel it to have been given to me, not at all for nonsense, and not just that everything should pass and vanish without a trace?"

No doubt some of the sentiments here recorded have been amplified by the experience of the recorder since. Yet there can be no doubt that the boy himself felt much. He was brought up on Gogol, Pushkin and "Don Quixote." He was singularly sensitive to impressions. The descriptions the man gives of those vanished scenes are so vivid that the boy must have etched them cleanly on his memory.

The boy left school at fifteen or sixteen to devote himself to literature. (Fancy an American boy "devoting himself to literature" at the age of sixteen.) And he actually had his verses accepted, not only by an illustrated paper, but by a literary monthly. So presently he left home for Kharkov.

The story ends rather abruptly. At the Orel station the youth saw on the platform a Grand Duke. In the next chapter the youth, now a mature man, attends the obsequies of that Grand Duke in France; a lifetime has passed and another social order has come in. The technique here reminds one of the cinema. But there is enough in the book to establish the author's descent in the true Russian line from Turgenev.

The Well of Days, by Ivan Bunin. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

The Gentleman from San Francisco and Other Stories, by Ivan Bunin. New York: Thomas Seltzer. $1.

Whither Britain?

By H. G. WELLS

Excerpts from a radio address.

PERHAPS I ought to warn you that some of the ideas I am putting before you may strike you as unorthodox. . . . I am not, in the narrow sense of the word, a patriot—and I am no sort of nationalist at all. . . . But, mind you, if I do not call myself a patriot that does not alter the fact that I have an intense pride in being an Englishman.

Of course, there has to be a give and take in these matters. Free men who want to go unimpeded about the world must respect the pride and freedom of others. . . . The rights of other peoples are conterminous with our own. They are entitled to the same planetary citizenship as ourselves. And since this is my belief then plainly my answer to this question "Whither Britain?" must begin by asserting that the only reasonable and tolerable destiny I can see before our country and its associated states and dependencies is to become, consciously and steadily, an integral part of one great world unity; to set itself steadfastly to assimilate and to dissolve into the *commonweal of mankind.*

* * *

And for us British subjects it seems to me that our paramount political idea should be that we do not sink into national self-seeking and isolation and decay and that we who have consolidated a great empire should press on to the task of consolidating the peace and order of the world.

Let me be very clear about what I am driving at here. I think there are some very common misconceptions about the possibility of world unity. Too many people imagine that when a man talks of world unity he is thinking first and foremost of some sort of political unification. . . . I don't believe in the political world state. . . . I want to suggest to you that human unity can quite possibly be got at along quite other lines at once more real and binding, and far less disturbing to accepted ideas. It is because I believe that there is this other way, that I am not much of an advocate of the League of Nations.

The League provides no effectual means, no means worth talking about for dealing with the increasingly common economic life of mankind.

Let us consider the matter of money. It is a very urgent trouble—the money trouble—and President Wilson's League at Geneva provides no means whatever of dealing with it. Money, as we all know too well, is a measure of obligation and value, but unlike all other measures it varies from country to country and from day to day. No other measure does this. . . . We have to adjust money throughout the world to the needs of world production.

* * *

At present there is a disastrous difference in phase between what we British and President Roosevelt and the heads of the Soviet system and the other economic systems, are doing. We are all making trouble for each other and wrecking the other countries' plans. . . . And the first clause of my answer, therefore, to the question, Whither would I have Britain go? is—toward at least an understanding and participation and identification with the American experiment and if possible—though that I admit is more difficult—an understanding with the Russian struggle. Consider only one thing, consider what it would mean for the whole world if the dollar and the pound could be adjusted and held permanently at a definite relation.

And now let me turn round and look at something quite different from money and trade. Let me call your attention to certain odd possibilities that aviation is thrusting under our noses. Successful and profitable aviation *must* be international—it cannot be run on national lines. This should be particularly evident to British people. There is no way out of Britain by air except over foreign territory. It calls for no generosity on our part to admit the need of an international control of flying—a board of air control.

But I think I have said enough to expose my line of thought. I am asking for a realistic treatment of the future. I am asking that the antiquated notions sown in our minds by drum-and-trumpet history should be set on one side, and that we British, and such other powers in the world as can claim and exercise a living and leading part in the matters under consideration, should press on now for a new common objective, the New Deal, the World Planning, the World Controlling, of these great new common interests that have arisen during the last century or so of human life.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

Excerpts from a radio address.

WE HAVE never been—certainly not for hundreds of years—so defenseless as we are now. When the great war broke out in August, 1914, I was at the Admiralty, and with the approval of our best admirals I was able to tell the Cabinet, "You can send the whole army out of the country if you wish. The fleet is ready and we can guarantee the island against invasion or starvation." That undertaking was made good by the Royal Navy.

But no one can say that now. The hideous curse of war from the air has fallen upon the world. We used to say we would have a navy stronger than that of any two powers. But surely the least we ought now to do is to have an air force as strong as that of the nearest power that can get at us?

But that is not all we ought to do. We ought to have a clear, honest, foreign policy which anybody can explain and everybody can understand.

I do not agree with those who say the League of Nations is no use, and could never prevent another European war. It may be the only chance of preventing one; or if it cannot prevent it, of making sure that the guilty disturber of the peace has the worst of it.

It would indeed be a melancholy ending to all the hopes of those who strive for peace and for justice which is higher than peace, if that great instrument of the public opinion of the world and of the public law of Europe were to founder in the increasing disorder of the age. We must take our place there and do our duty, with other countries large and small. . . . We must bear our share in building up a confederation of nations so strong and sincere that in Europe at least no aggressor will dare to challenge them.

It is not true, as Mr. Wells suggested, that the world is getting poorer or that our standard of living here is getting worse. Life in the cottage home is not getting better as quickly as it ought; but it is better than it was, even before the war; and if we pull together there is no reason why there should not be a continuous improvement.

* * *

Many powerful forces threaten our parliamentary system. Some threaten it from one side of politics, some threaten it from the other. There is no doubt that people do not think so much of the House of Commons as they used to. The House of Lords, or Second Chamber, is in a state of decay. I would far rather be governed by these parliamentary institutions which have so long presided over the growth of our race and nation, than by any sect or faction, or Socialist or Fascist organization, or by the bigwigs of finance and industry, or by the officials of the public departments, or even by the newspapers.

The House of Lords should be reformed and made into a strong and effective Second Chamber. It should be different in character from the House of Commons, and its task should be to keep the main structure of our national life beyond the danger of sudden and violent change.

I hope that before this Parliament breaks up, it will reform the House of Lords and put it in its proper place in relation to the House of Commons, and also I hope it will reform the franchise of the House of Commons itself and make it a more true and permanent expression of the real forces that are alive in the nation.

* * *

We must be a strong, successful, scientific, commercial Empire or starve. There is no halfway house for Britain between greatness and ruin.

That is why I feel so anxious and so angry when I hear all these high-brow sentimentalists and chop-logic feeble minds talking in their airy philosophical detachment about letting India go, or throwing away the Colonies, or losing touch with Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, those young nations who stretch their hands to us across the oceans. Little do these clever chatterboxes know and little do they dream of the miseries to which they would condemn the faithful patriotic wage earners of Britain.

All this talk of our melting down the inheritance by which we live and to which we render faithful service, into some vague international mixture—some sludgy amalgam; . . . leads only to the starvation and misery of the working masses and to the end of that splendor of Britain for which in every generation the best of our race have always been ready to die.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Peace by Peoples"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the Woodrow Wilson memorial dinner, Dec. 28, 1933, the President said, "We could get world accord on world peace immediately if the people of the world spoke for themselves."

Give them the chance and they will. By making it mandatory that our own people be consulted in advance and meanwhile making sure beforehand that no one shall unjustly profit by war, we can set a practical example which every other nation could and many, if not all, might follow.

If the sovereign people of this country want war, have it they will—referendum or no referendum. But why let any self-seeking minority hoax or coax us into a war that nobody approves of except prospective profiteers?

Amend the Constitution so as to require that, before war can be declared or participated in (except only in the event of attack or invasion), there shall be a referendum; that, if a majority of the votes cast be for peace, there the matter ends; if for war, every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 35 (both inclusive) shall be drafted; that, from the day war is declared or participated in until peace is finally concluded, no price or wage shall exceed what it was ninety days prior to such declaration or participation and all profits in excess of 5 per cent shall be forfeited to the Government; that no person, firm or corporation shall, in peace time or in war time, be accepted as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles offered to be supplied—a regular dealer being none other than one who, at the time the offer is submitted, either owns outright the articles offered or dependably controls their source of supply.

By such amendment—embracing mobilization of and control over the money power as well as the man power of the nation—you remove the present premium on war and in its stead impose a very heavy penalty.

You put everybody on notice in advance that, if the people (to whom, after all, this country belongs) see fit to go to war, every citizen is going to be made to do his full share of the work and suffer his just proportion of the sacrifice—whereas, whatever the Government may actually need for the most effective means of winning and shortening that war is going to be bought fairly and squarely from bona-fide business men and not from irresponsible speculators.

Advance referendum would unquestionably curtail authority now vested in Congress. But, since such authority is nowhere near commensurate with the awful responsibility entailed, surely the representatives of the people ought to welcome a mandate direct from the people (whose servants they are) before arriving at a decision which might mean plunging their country into war, bankrupting the Government and utterly destroying the youth of the land.

Constitutional amendment in the form proposed would happily hasten the day when, in the President's own words, "War by governments shall be changed to peace by peoples."

REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL MCGOWAN,
New York City. Paymaster-General, U. S. Navy (ret.)

For World Day of Prayer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You ask the question, "What is the world to do with the I. O. U's it has written and stuffed away?" Any honest-minded individual does not want to be in debt, and yet, as the World War debts drag on, has not practically every individual reflected this devastating vacuity of debt in his own experience?

No one would desire to see the debtor nations default, repudiate or cancel what is justly owing. There is a way out whereby all may be blessed and get rid of the aftermath of the terrible holocaust that swept the earth in 1914.

Every parson, priest and reader on the face of the earth would be glad to set aside a day of prayer and welcome congregations to a solemn appeal for guidance on the war debts question, praying, "Our Father which art in Heaven, . . . forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Through wireless that has so universally blessed us means to this end could be speedily acquired. This would bring every nation to its knees before Almighty God, thus uniting them in one international family under divine dictatorship. True forgiveness brings a repentance that reforms and shows the way to right action.

If some of the creditor nations could realize the agony and suffering of honest triers in the debtor nations, and vice versa, the appeal to prayer would be more readily attained.

The distrust, misrepresentation and misunderstanding of friend and foe; the days without food; the long, dragged-out waits; the hate, fear and jealousy all arising from present world conditions are nothing but tariff walls, whether held individually or collectively as a nation. Let us lay down these walls and rebuild in the spirit of "one language and of one speech," setting aside a fiscal date, whereby all nations, creditor and debtor alike, may, in all sincerity and full faith, say, "Our Father which art in heaven. . . . Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Trade would revive and multiply to figure far beyond the war debts. Which nation is going to lead the way? (MRS.) MARJORIE V. GLASSON.

Perth, Western Australia.